



THE SIXTY-FOURTH

ANNUAL REPORT

UPON THE

HEALTH OF LEICESTER,

For the Year 1912,

BY

C. KILLICK MILLARD, M. D., D. Sc.,

*Medical Officer of Health; Medical Superintendent of the Borough
Isolation Hospital; Chief Administrative Tuberculosis Officer.*

INCLUDING

REPORT on the INFANTS' MILK DEPOT.
REPORT on the ISOLATION HOSPITAL.
REPORT of the PUBLIC ANALYST.
REPORT of the CHIEF INSPECTOR.
REPORT of the FOOD INSPECTORS.
REPORT of the HEALTH VISITORS.
REPORT of the REFUSE DISPOSAL DEPARTMENT.
REPORT of the STREET CLEANSING DEPARTMENT.

LEICESTER:

GEO. PALMER, PRINTER, ALBION STREET.



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By the order of the Local Government Board, dated March 23, 1891, Article 18, Section 14, it is prescribed that the Medical Officer of Health shall "prepare an Annual Report, to be "made to the end of December in each year, comprising "a summary of the action taken during the year for preventing the spread of disease, and an account of the "sanitary state of his district generally at the end of "the year. The report shall also contain an account of the "inquiries which he has made as to conditions injurious to "health existing in his district, and of the proceedings in "which he has taken part or advised under the Public "Health Act, 1875, so far as such proceedings relate to "those conditions: and also on account of the supervision "exercised by him, or on his advice, for sanitary purposes "over places and houses that the Sanitary Authorities have "power to regulate, with the nature and results of any "proceedings which may have been so required and taken "in respect of the same during the year. The report shall "also record the action taken by him, or on his advice, "during the year, in regard to offensive trades, to dairies, "cowsheds, and milkshops, and factories and workshops. "The report shall also contain tabular statements (on forms "to be supplied by the Local Government Board, or to the "like effect) of the sickness and mortality within the district, "classified according to diseases, ages, and localities."

By the instructions of the Local Government Board, the Medical Officer of Health must send a copy of the Annual Report to the Local Government Board, and one to the County Council.

By the Factory and Workshop Act of 1901, the Medical Officer is required to specifically report on the administration of that Act in workshops and workplaces in his district, and to send a copy of the report to the Secretary of State.

BOROUGH OF LEICESTER.

SANITARY COMMITTEE.

Chairman :

ALDERMAN WINDLEY, J.P.

Vice-Chairman :

ALDERMAN LAKIN.

MR. ADNITT

MR. HUDSON

ALD. BANTON, J.P.

.. MITCHELL

MR. BRYAN

.. PERKINS

ALD. CHAPLIN, J.P.

.. J. W. SMITH

MR. CROSSLEY, J.P.

.. C. SQUIRE

.. FOLWELL

.. SUTTON

.. HAND

.. WALKER

.. HEATH

.. WILFORD

.. HILL

.. YEARBY

.. HOLMES

The Committee meet every Friday in the Committee Room, Town Hall, at 3-30 p.m.

The Committee is divided into the following Sub-Committees :—

Isolation Hospital and Zymotic Diseases (Chairman, Ald. Lakin).

Cleansing and Refuse Disposal (Chairman, Mr. Walker).

Sanitary Inspection and Accounts (Chairman, Mr. Yearby).

Dispensary and Milk Depot

SANITARY STAFF.

<i>Chief Sanitary Inspector</i>	...	...	...	FRANCIS BRALEY. ¹
<i>Food Inspectors</i>	...	...	...	M. TYLDESLEY. ^{1, 2} F. SOWERBUTTS. ^{1, 2, 3, 4}
<i>District Inspectors</i>	...	...	...	T. BENT. ¹ H. STOKES. ¹ A. G. STANYON. T. HINES. A. T. PRICE. ¹
<i>Health Visitors</i>	...	...	...	MRS. HARTSHORN. MISS J. WHYTE. ^{1, 5}
<i>Clerks</i>	...	...	...	T. P. POYNOR. C. H. LANGRAN. G. B. NEALE.
<i>Disinfecting Men</i>	G. GLOVER. C. GREGORY.

INFANTS' MILK DEPOT.

<i>Manageress</i>	MRS. STANION. ⁶
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ISOLATION HOSPITAL AND SANATORIUM.

<i>Resident Medical Officer to Isolation Hospital and Sanatorium, and Assistant Medical Officer of Health</i>	A. E. S. MARTIN, F.R.C.S.I., D.P.H.
<i>Matron of Isolation Hospital</i>	MISS E. A. DAVIES. ⁷

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.

<i>Senior Medical Officer and Assistant Medical Officer of Health</i>	...	...	WYVILLE S. THOMSON. M.B., D.P.H.
<i>Assistant Medical Officer</i>	...	...	JENNETTE C. HARGRAVE, L.R.C.S. & P.I.
<i>Nurses</i>	...	...	MRS. S. CALVERT. MRS. D. STEWART (resigned).
<i>Clerk</i>	...	...	MISS E. CHAPLIN.
<i>Medical Officer of Health, Medical Superintendent of the Isolation Hospital and Sanatorium, and Chief Administrative Tuberculosis Officer</i>	...	...	C. KILLICK MILLARD, M.D., D.Sc.

-
1. Holds Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Inspector of Nuisances.
 2. Holds Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Inspector of Meat, &c.
 3. Holds Certificate of the Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Board for Sanitary Inspector.
 4. Holds Special Certificate of the Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Board for Inspector of Meat, &c.
 5. Holds Certificate of the Central Midwives' Board.
 6. Holds Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Health Visitor.
 7. Holds Certificate as fully Trained Nurse.

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SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

FOR THE YEAR 1912.

BOROUGH OF LEICESTER.

Population (estimated) at Mid-year 1912	229,294
Population at Census, 1911, 227,242.					
Marriages	...	..	...	...	1876
Marriage-rate	...	...	...	...	16·36
Births	...	...	...	...	5,182
Birth-rate	...	..	...	...	22·59
Deaths (corrected for transferable deaths)	...	...	...	...	3,118
Death-rate	..	..	..	...	13·59
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 Births)	...	...	...	...	109·0
Zymotic-rate	...	...	..	...	·92
Diarrhoea-rate	..	...	..	...	·10
Respiratory-rate	...	...	...	...	2·41
Cancer-rate	...	...	..	...	·98
Tuberculosis-rate	...	...	...	...	1·62
Phthisis-rate	...	...	...	...	1·23

Area of Borough (in acres)	...	...	...	8,582
Number of persons per acre at Census, 1911	...	...	...	26·4
Number of persons per Tenement at Census, 1911	...	...	...	4·41
Number of Inhabited Tenements, Census, 1911	...	...	...	51,481
Number of Empty Houses, July, 1912	...	..	...	1,479
Rateable value (November 1st, 1912)	...	...	...	£1,099,745
Rates in the £, 1912-13:			s. d.	
Poor Rate	...	...	...	1 9
General District Rate	..	...	...	5 11
Borough extended in year 1891.				

95 GREAT TOWNS.

(For Comparison.)

					Average.
Birth-rate	...	...	...	...	24·8
Death-rate	...	...	...	...	13·8
Infant Mortality	...	...	...	...	101

June, 1913.

To the Chairman and Members of the Sanitary Committee.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report on the Health of Leicester for the year 1912. Once again the retrospect may be regarded as a favourable one. The general death-rate was only 13.59 per 1000 population, and, compared with the revised rates for previous years, it has only been lower on three other occasions.

The infant mortality, at one time so excessive in Leicester, was only 109 per 1000 births, which is by far the lowest figure on record. The lowest rate hitherto recorded was 126 in 1910. How very low the figure for last year was may be gathered by the fact that as recently as 1892 (only 15 years ago) the rate was 206 per 1000 births, or very nearly 100 per cent. higher than was the case in 1912.

The birth-rate was a fraction lower than in the previous year. I regret to have to draw attention to the fact that the proportion of illegitimate births appears to be steadily rising, and was higher last year than for several years past.

Scarlet fever began to decline about the middle of the year under review, and during the first half of the present year it has been less prevalent in the Borough than for many years. The type continues very mild.

A localised outbreak of typhoid fever occurred during August and was traced to the consumption of a particular batch of ice cream. Otherwise the disease caused little trouble.

As regards summer diarrhoea, for the first time on record the usual annual epidemic may be said to have been virtually non-existent.

The question of tuberculosis is dealt with at some length owing to its importance and the attention it is now receiving.

Sanatorium benefit under the National Insurance Act came into operation in July, and owing to the Borough of Leicester being comparatively well equipped for the purpose, but little difficulty was experienced in administering it.

The fitting up of the Tuberculosis Dispensary has been completed and the staff increased. The work it is accomplishing has been correspondingly increased. At the end of the year 162 patients were being treated there, and this number has been since further increased to about 200.

The accommodation available for treating consumptive patients at the Isolation Hospital has also been greatly increased.

The subject of cancer is also dealt with. A serious increase in the deaths from this cause is taking place in Leicester as in other places.

The Infants' Milk Depot continues to prosper. Its popularity with the public is more than maintained, the average number of infants on the books being greater than in any previous year. The annual "turnover" was correspondingly raised, and financially it again showed a balance on the right side. I believe that it is doing a very important and useful work.

The question of housing has received due attention, and over 100 houses were condemned as unfit for habitation.

I have pleasure in once again acknowledging the assistance and hearty co-operation accorded me by my medical colleagues, by Chief Inspector Braley, by Miss Davies (Matron at the Isolation Hospital and Sanatorium), and by the other members of the Staff.

I have also to thank the members of the Sanitary Committee for the courtesy and consideration they have always extended to me, and I wish specially to mention my indebtedness to Ald. T. Windley. His position as Chairman of the Sanitary Committee for nearly 37 years is quite unique, and he has ever been willing to give me the benefit of his long experience and mature judgment in all matters pertaining to my department.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

C. Killick Millard

Medical Officer of Health,

Medical Officer of Health's Report

FOR THE YEAR 1912.

PART I.

STATISTICAL.

SITUATION AND SOIL.

The County Borough of Leicester lies in Lat. 52 deg., 38 Min. North, and Long. 1 degree, 8 Min. West, in the North of the County of Leicestershire, on the banks of the River Soar, a tributary of the Trent. The subsoil is for the most part upper keuper red and grey marls and boulder clay, except in the Belgrave and Western districts where considerable areas of gravel and sand are found.

AREA AND ALTITUDE.

The Borough has an area of 8,582 acres, extending about four miles from East to West, and about five miles from North to South. The area built upon extends about three miles each way. The altitude varies from about 165 feet at Belgrave to 305 feet at Stoneygate above mean sea level at Liverpool.

POPULATION.

The population of the Borough, estimated to the middle of 1912, was 229,294. The last Census being so recent this figure may be looked upon as approximately correct. It indicates an increase over the population of the previous year of 1,660. The natural increase, however, or excess of births over deaths, during 1912 was 2,064, which is probably nearer the truth. Owing to the trade prosperity which happily now prevails in Leicester it is probable that the increase of population is considerably greater than that which took place in the last intercensal period.

NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES.

The number of inhabited houses in the Borough on July 1st, 1912, was 52,373. The number of empty houses was 1,479, compared with 1,751 twelve months ago—a decrease of 272.

The number of “empties” in the Borough, both of houses and business premises, is lower now than it has been for very many years.

RATEABLE VALUE AND RATES.

The *Rateable Value* of the Parish on November 1st, 1912, was :—

	£	s.	d.
Buildings	1,086,971	6	9
Agricultural Land ..	12,773	16	6
	<hr/>		
	£1,099,745	3	3

The *Poor Rates* for the year, 1912-13, were 1/9 in the £.

The *General District Rates* for the year, 1912-13, were :—

Portion of Borough liable to School expenses, 6/3 in the £.

Braunstone portion of Saint Mary (not liable to Elementary Education expenses), 4/8½ in the £.

MARRIAGES.

The number of marriages registered in the Borough during 1912 was 1876, compared with 1891 in the previous year.

The *Marriage-rate* was 16·36, which is about the average for the previous five years.

Of the total marriages, 1120 took place in Anglican and 756 in Nonconformist places of worship. Marriages were most frequent in the second quarter of the year, and least so in the first quarter.

BIRTHS.

The number of births registered in Leicester during the year was 5182 (including 70 births occurring at the Poor Law Infirmary, which is just outside the Borough). Of this

number 2629 were of males and 2553 were females. This is a reduction of 40 on the figures for the previous year, and is the lowest number of births registered in Leicester during the past ten years. Fortunately, owing to the great reduction effected in the death-rate, the births still far outnumber the deaths, and provide therefore for ample increase of population. During the past five years the total number of births has been 26,895, against 15,247 deaths, showing a natural increase of population during the period of 11,648.

The *Birth-rate* was 22.59 per 1000 population, compared with 22.94 in the previous year. The birth-rate continues to fall.

The birth-rate in the 95 Great Towns during 1912 was 24.8 so that Leicester continues below the average.

The causes of the falling birth-rate have been discussed in previous years. It is only necessary to add here that if the reduced birth-rate and consequent shrinkage in the supply of children leads to an increased value being set upon infant life, and to a reduction in the rate of infant mortality, then the reduced birth-rate, so far from being a cause for lament, may even be a blessing in disguise.

It is noteworthy that the falling birth-rate, which has been noticed in recent years in almost every European country, has now set in unmistakably in Germany.

Illegitimate Births.—These numbered 267 during the year, or 5.1 per cent. of the total births. It is a deplorable fact, but illegitimacy appears to be increasing in Leicester. The following figures show a steadily increasing proportion of children born out of wedlock during the past six years:—

1907	..	.	...	3.5	per cent.
1908	..	...	...	4.0	..
1909	...	...	...	4.2	..
1910	...	...	..	4.4	..
1911	..	..	..	4.5	..
1912	..	...	...	5.1	..

Prior to the year 1907 there had been an improvement for several years.

Still-births.—The number of still-births occurring can only be arrived at indirectly, the registration of still births not being obligatory. The number of burials of still-born infants during the year at the Borough Cemeteries was as follows:—

Gilroes Cemetery	...	...	...	...	122
Welford Road Cemetery	...	..	...	...	111
Belgrave Cemetery	...	...	...	...	11
Total					244

This is equivalent to 4·7 per cent. of the live births.

During the three previous years the percentages were 3·8, 3·9, and 4·5.

DEATHS.

As explained in the last Report, a new scheme came into operation in 1911 whereby the deaths of all persons occurring away from their usual place of residence are distributed to their respective districts. A considerably greater degree of accuracy is thereby attained in the mortality returns of different localities. Deaths are only transferred from one district to another after the Medical Officers of Health of the districts in question have had an opportunity of making the necessary enquiries, and it has been determined to which district the death should properly be debited. As an example of what takes place the following may be quoted:—The death of a lady occurred in a private hospital in Leicester, and it was stated that prior to admission to the hospital she had lived in Leamington. The death was accordingly sent by the Registrar General to the Medical Officer of Health for that town as one which should apparently be included in the Leamington return. The Medical Officer of Health for Leamington communicated with the Medical Officer of Health for Leicester, who made inquiries and discovered that the lady in question had actually resided as a permanent patient in the hospital for seven years. She had come to the hospital and found herself so comfortable that she had taken up her permanent abode there. Clearly, therefore, that death ought to be retained as a Leicester death, and this was accordingly done. Under ordinary circumstances, however, patients who go to a

hospital outside the district where they reside, and die there, ought in fairness to be transferred back to the district to which they properly belong.

In Leicester a correction of this kind has always been made for institutional deaths so far as the necessary information was available, but under the new system much greater accuracy is attainable than was previously possible.

After making the necessary corrections,* the number of deaths of residents of Leicester for the year 1912 was found to be 3118, of which 1563 were males and 1555 were females.

Death-rate.—The death-rate, or proportion of deaths per 1000 population, was **13·59**. As was stated in the last Report it was necessary to re-calculate the death-rates for the past few years on the basis of the population found to exist at the 1911 Census, for owing to the population prior to the Census having been over-estimated, the death-rate had been slightly under-estimated.

The revised death-rates for the past ten years are as follows:—

1902	...	14·82	} average 14·65	1907	...	13·48	} average 13·46
1903	...	14·22		1908	..	13·98	
1904	..	15·05		1909	..	14·03	
1905	...	14·01		1910	...	12·40	
1906	...	15·18		1911	...	13·40	
1912			...	13·59			

The death-rate in 1912 was a fraction above the average for the previous quinquennium, but was more than 1 per 1000 less than the average for the preceding quinquennium.

* The corrections for 1912 were as follows:—85 deaths of non-residents occurring at the Leicester Royal Infirmary, 10 deaths of non-residents occurring at other hospitals or nursing homes, 5 deaths at private houses, and 1 death on the railway have been deducted from the deaths registered in Leicester; whilst 32 deaths of patients at the Borough Isolation Hospital and 330 deaths at the Leicester Poor Law Infirmary have been added, these institutions being outside the Borough. 32 transferable deaths occurring away from Leicester have also been added.

STATISTICS OF OTHER GREAT PROVINCIAL TOWNS.

Leicester continues to compare very favourably as regards death-rate with other large industrial centres. The comparison is restricted, as in past years, to towns with populations of over 100,000, but boroughs in the London Outer Ring, *e.g.*, Croydon, East and West Ham, Tottenham, &c., some of which have death-rates lower than Leicester, are excluded, as being really of the nature of suburbs of the Metropolis, and containing a more or less "selected" population.

DEATH-RATES IN OTHER GREAT TOWNS.

In Table 7 are given the principal vital statistics for 37 of the large towns with populations of over 100,000, from which a reasonable comparison can be made with Leicester.

As is usually the case, Leicester compares very favourably with other large industrial centres, though in 1912 she did not get quite so near the top of the list as in several recent years. There were eight out of the 37 other towns which had a lower death-rate than Leicester, while one town—Bolton—made a tie.

As regards birth-rate, there were also eight towns with a lower rate than Leicester. Speaking generally, the towns with high death-rates had also high birth-rates and vice versa, though there are some exceptions to this rule.

As regards diarrhoea and enteritis—at one time so serious a cause of death amongst infants and young children in Leicester—such improvement has been effected that instead of comparing adversely with other large towns we are now below the average. The average figure (deaths under two years per 1000 births) for the large towns was 10·3, whilst in Leicester it was only 8·9.

DEATH-RATE CORRECTED FOR AGE AND SEX.

In order to enable a strictly fair comparison to be made between one town and another it is necessary that a correction should be made for the age and sex distribution of the popula-

tion. An abnormal proportion of old people must obviously have an important influence upon the death-rate, irrespective of sanitary conditions. Accordingly the Registrar General publishes a factor for each large town based upon the age and sex distribution of the population at the last Census. The factor for Leicester is 1.0286, and multiplying the death-rate 13.59 by this, we obtain a revised death-rate, corrected for age and sex, of 13.98.

INFANT MORTALITY.

The number of deaths of infants under one year of age was 565, equivalent to an *Infant Mortality* per 1000 births of only 109.0.

This is by a long way the lowest rate of infant mortality ever recorded in Leicester. The following figures indicate how remarkably the infant mortality figure in Leicester has decreased.

INFANT MORTALITY IN LEICESTER.

Quinquennial Period.			Average Rate.	
1892—1896	194.4
1897—1901	189.2
1902—1906	158.1
1907—1911	128.5
1912	109.0

When it is remembered that at one time Leicester held a very unenviable position as a town with an exceptionally high infant death-rate, it is gratifying to know that Leicester now compares favourably with most other large towns.

No doubt the remarkably low figure recorded for 1912 was largely accounted for by the fact that the summer was cool and wet—factors conducive to a low death-rate amongst infants; but the previous summer, viz., that of 1911, was just the reverse, *i.e.*, very hot and dry, yet the rate for that year was nothing like the high rates of past years, so that without doubt a very great improvement is taking place.

DEATHS OF INFANTS AT SUCCESSIVE AGES DURING FIRST YEAR OF LIFE.

In Table 38 particulars are given of the causes of deaths at different age-periods in weeks and months during the first year of life. Of the 565 deaths, 133, or 23 per cent., occurred in the first week : 216, or 38 per cent., occurred in the first month : and 306, or 54 per cent., in the first three months. Of the deaths in the first month of life, the principal causes were premature births (103), debility and marasmus (46), and convulsions (10). Deaths due to premature birth are due to causes over which a sanitary authority at present has little if any control.

DEATHS AMONGST ILLEGITIMATE INFANTS.

There were 48 deaths of illegitimate infants, equal to a death-rate of 180 per 1,000 illegitimate births, compared with a rate of 109 for all infants. In making a comparison between the mortality of legitimate and illegitimate infants it is only fair to point out that illegitimacy occurs chiefly amongst a social class with whom infant mortality is in any case above the average.

ZYMOTIC MORTALITY.

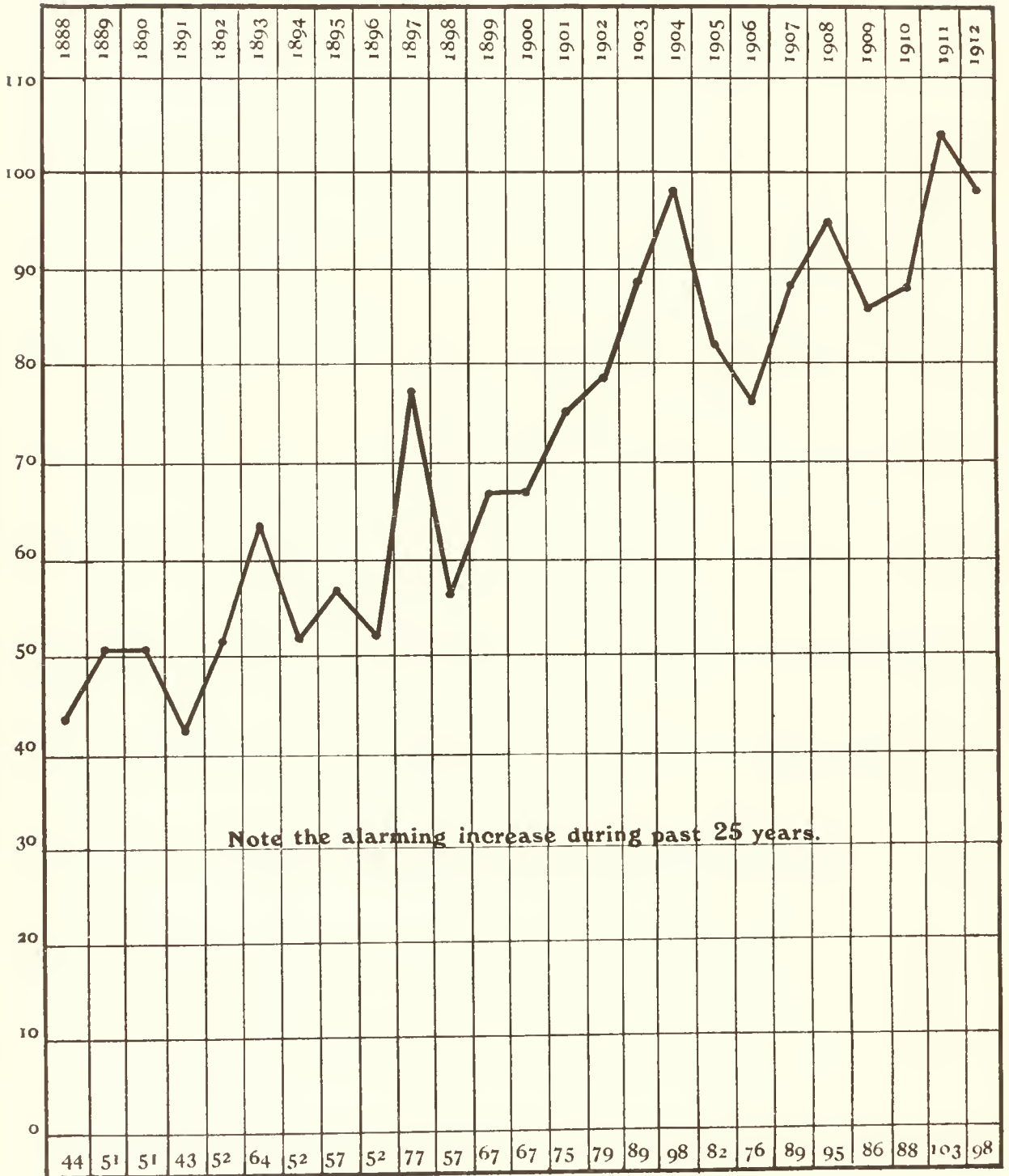
There were 212 deaths from the seven principal zymotic diseases, viz. :—

Smallpox ...	...	..	...	Nil
Measles ..	...	...	...	96
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	14
Diphtheria	...	...	...	21
Whooping Cough	...	.	...	50
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	7
Diarrhoea ...	...	...	...	24
Total				212

The *Zymotic Death-rate* was 92 as compared with 141 in the previous year. With one exception it is the lowest rate on record.

DIAGRAM I.

CANCER DEATH-RATE—per 100,000 Population.



CANCER.

The deaths from cancer and other forms of malignant disease during 1912 numbered 226, compared with 238 in 1911, a satisfactory decrease, but probably only an annual fluctuation. Of the total, 86 were in males, and no less than 140 in females, a greater disparity between the two sexes than usual. The cancer rate was 98 per 100,000.

During the past 25 years, and especially during the past 16 years, there has been a serious increase in cancer mortality not only in Leicester but throughout the country. No satisfactory explanation for this alarming fact has been adduced. Indeed, our knowledge of the etiology or causation of cancer is still almost *nil*. Part of the increase is no doubt apparent rather than real, and is due to the fact that more people now live to be old, owing to the reduction in deaths from other causes, and cancer, as is well-known, is a disease of the later years of life. This, however, only accounts for a small part of the increase.

In order to demonstrate graphically the position of Leicester in regard to cancer during the past 25 years, I have prepared three diagrams. The first shows the crude cancer rate in proportion to population: the alarming increase is at once apparent, the rate having virtually doubled. This, however, makes no allowance for altered incidence. The second and third diagrams show the percentage of cancer deaths to deaths from all causes at two age periods, viz., 40 to 60 years, and over 60 years. In each case the male and female rates are kept distinct.

These two diagrams show that the percentage of deaths due to cancer has markedly increased at both age periods, and that during both periods the female rate has been greater than the male, but *especially so during the earlier period, 40 to 60 years*. The reason that women suffer from cancer more than men is because of the special susceptibility of the generative organs in women to be attacked by this insidious disease.

CANCER IN LEICESTER COMPARED WITH OTHER TOWNS.

It is interesting to compare the death-rate from cancer in Leicester with that in other towns. The following large towns have been taken without selection.

AVERAGE CANCER DEATH-RATE FOR YEARS 1910 AND 1911.

			Per 100,000 Population.
Birmingham	...	...	89
Nottingham	...	...	90
Leicester	..	...	95
Oldham	...	...	99
Northampton	...	...	102
Southampton	...	...	110
Huddersfield	...	...	130

It is evident from these figures that Leicester compares favourably as regards cancer with many towns.

ORGANS OF THE BODY CHIEFLY AFFECTED.

In Table 36, the cancer deaths in Leicester during the past year are classified according to the organs affected, and to age and sex. In males the organs most frequently attacked are the stomach, liver and tongue; whilst in females, the uterus, liver, stomach and breasts are the most important. It is noteworthy that the tongue is seldom affected in females. Thus, in the past three years there have been 17 deaths from cancer of the tongue, but only one of these occurred in a female. Probably the non-smoking habits of women accounts for this.

OCCUPATIONS OF PERSONS DYING FROM CANCER.

In order to ascertain whether any light can be thrown upon the etiology of this disease by the occupation followed by those who fall victims to it, I have classified the male deaths from cancer in 1912 according to occupation. It is impossible to deal with the female deaths in this way, as the occupations of married women are not stated in the death registration returns.

CANCER DEATHS IN MALES, 1912

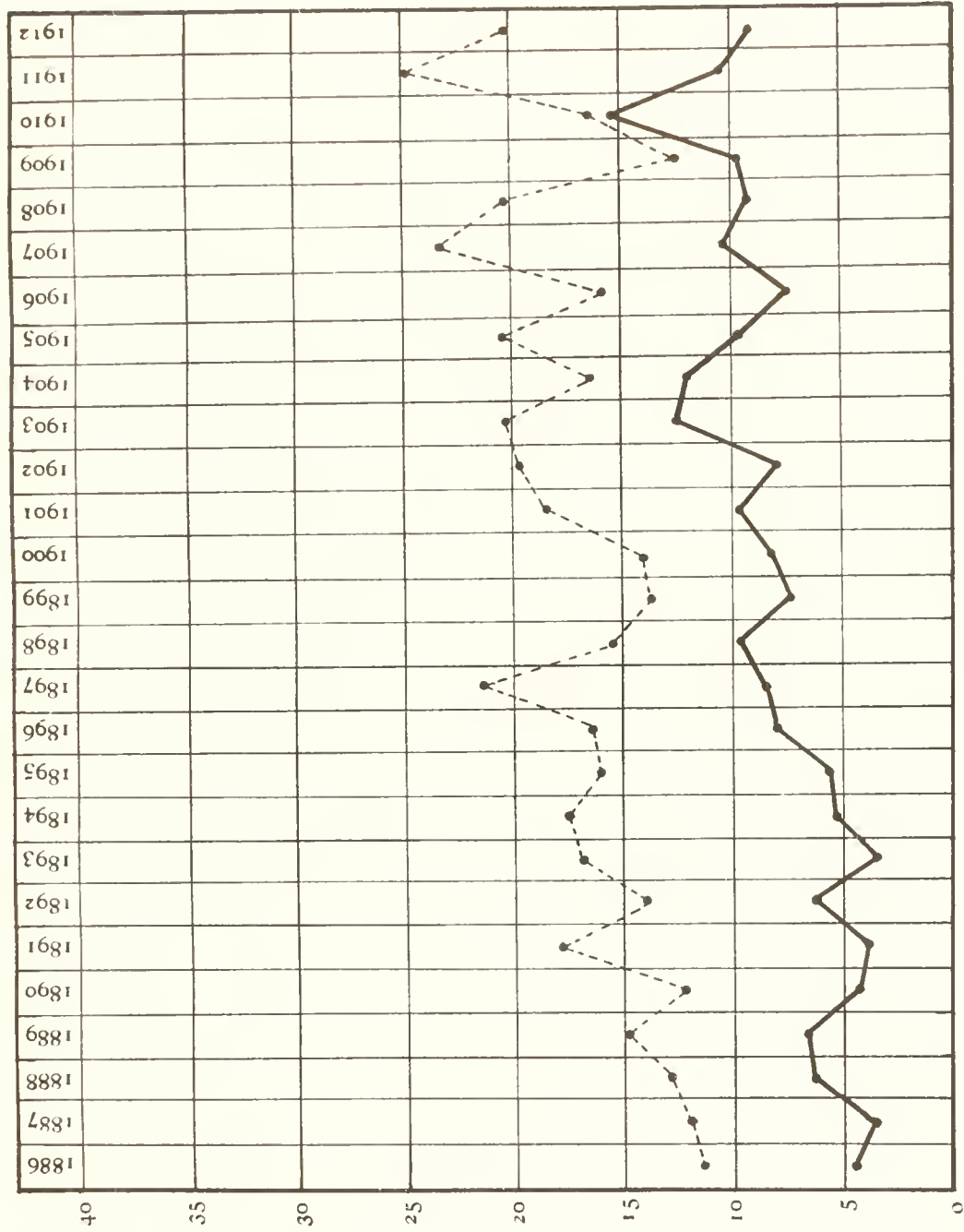
Shoe trade—

Clickers	...	...	...	3
Finishers	...	...	...	8
Edgesetters	...	...	...	1
Hosiery trade	...	...	..	7
Labourers	...	...	...	15

DIAGRAM II.

CANCER DEATHS—40 to 60 Years of Age.

Expressed as Percentage of Cancer Deaths to Deaths from all causes.



— = Male Cancer Deaths.
- - - = Female "

During the age period (40 to 60 years) there is a great excess of female over male deaths in almost every year.
For actual figures see Table 35.

Carpenters	..	.	4
Builders	...	...	2
Painters	..	...	4
Coachmen	...	...	2
Publicans	...	...	2
Bricklayers	...	...	3
Cigar trade	...	...	2
Plasterers	...	..	2
Elastic Web Weavers		...	2
Engine Drivers	..	...	2
Other occupations, one example of each			27
			—
			86

WARD STATISTICS.

(See Tables 1-6.)

DEATH RATES.

As usual Knighton Ward has the lowest death-rate viz., only 8.1; the second place of honour being secured by Spinney Hill (10.0), followed closely by The Abbey (10.5), Westcotes (10.8), and Aylestone (10.9).

At the other end of the scale we find Wyggeston, 26.1; Wycliffe, 20.0; and Newton, 18.7. For two years in succession Newton Ward has escaped the unenviable pre-eminence of recording the highest mortality in the Borough.

BIRTH-RATES.

As usual De Montfort Ward has the lowest birth-rate, viz., only 12.8; St. Martin's coming next with 14.4, and Knighton third with 16.2. As has happened several times before, the deaths in De Montfort Ward actually exceeded the births. The same applied last year in Wycliffe Ward.

The wards with the highest birth-rate were Wyggeston, 32.2; Latimer and St. Margaret, 27.7; and Aylestone, 25.5. Aylestone is the antithesis of De Montfort Ward, and shows a greater excess of births over deaths than any other ward. For six years in succession the number of births in Aylestone Ward has more than doubled the number of deaths. In Wyggeston Ward, on the other hand, whilst the birth-rate was high the death-rate was also high.

INFANT MORTALITY.

The wards with the lowest rates of infant mortality were Westcotes, 75 per 1000 births; Spinney Hill, 76; The Abbey, 80; and Knighton, 82; whilst those with the highest rates were Newton, 187; St. Margaret's, 159; and Wygggeston, 145.

AVERAGE RATES FOR PAST FIVE YEARS, 1908-1912.

After all, the average rates taken over several years are a much more trustworthy index of the relative condition of the different districts. These are given in Table 4. For convenience the wards with the highest and lowest rates are shown as follows:—

DEATH-RATE.					
LOWEST.			HIGHEST.		
Knighton	...	7.9	Wygggeston	...	18.7
Westcotes	...	9.6	Newton	...	18.6
Spinney Hill	...	9.9	Wycliffe	...	16.6
Aylestone	...	10.6	St. Margaret's	...	15.3

BIRTH-RATE.					
LOWEST.			HIGHEST.		
De Montfort	...	12.4	Wygggeston	...	31.5
Knighton	...	17.3	Latimer	...	27.0
St. Martin's	...	17.8	West Humberstone	...	26.9
Charnwood	...	17.9	St. Margaret's	...	26.2

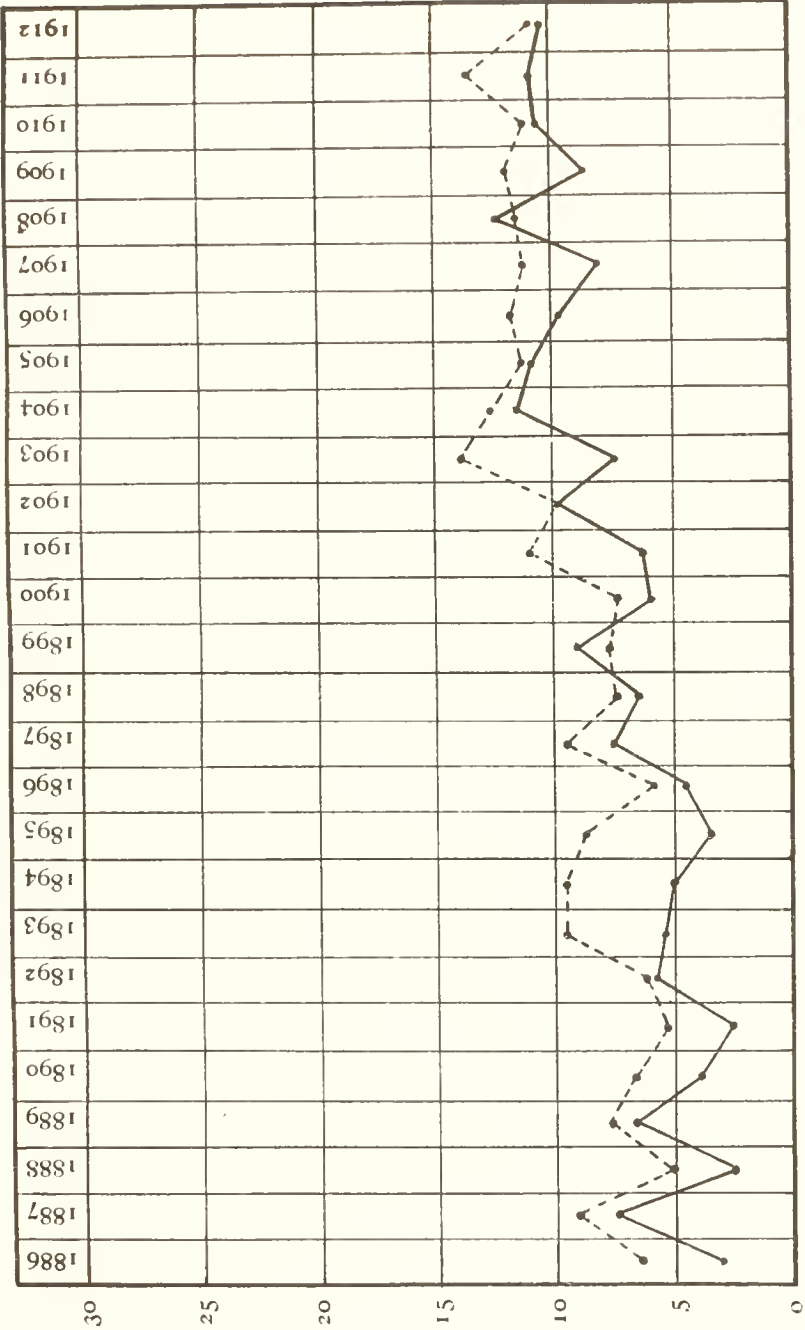
INFANT MORTALITY.					
(Per 1000 births.)					
LOWEST.			HIGHEST.		
Knighton	...	61	Newton	...	204
Spinney Hill	...	82	Wygggeston	...	175
Westcotes	...	99	St. Margaret's	...	173
Aylestone	...	101	St. Martin's	...	165

As regards the death-rate it has been pointed out in previous reports that districts on the outskirts of the Borough all tend to have a low death-rate, whilst those in the centre tend to have a high rate. Whilst this may be partly accounted for by difference in social status there is no doubt as to the great superiority of the suburbs from the point of view of healthiness. The greater

DIAGRAM III.

CANCER DEATHS— over 60 years of age.

Expressed as Percentage of Cancer Deaths to Deaths from all causes.



— = Male Cancer Deaths.
- - - = Female " "

During the age period (over 60 years) there is only a slight excess of female over male deaths.
For actual figures see Table 35.

density of population in the centre of the town is certainly inimical to health, and it is cause for satisfaction that by the closing of old houses and the building of factories in the centre the population is gradually but steadily being driven into the more healthy suburbs. This tendency should certainly be encouraged in the interest of health.

THE INFLUENCE OF IMPROVED MEANS OF TRANSIT ON HEALTH.

In this connection reference must be made to the important part which a quick and cheap tram or motor bus service is calculated to play in improving the health of a community by enabling the population to live spread out on the outskirts of a town. The Leicester Tramways Committee deserve some of the credit for the improvement in Leicester death-rate, and they are heartily to be congratulated on the special facilities given to workmen in the shape of cheap return tickets, and the reduced fares for children. Nothing is more calculated to encourage the population to forsake the congested and comparatively unhealthy central districts than speedy, convenient and cheap means of transit.

PART II.

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

SMALLPOX.

During the past year the country has again continued very free from this disease. In August a somewhat serious though, happily, limited outbreak occurred at Kirkealdy, in Scotland, which resulted in 43 cases, 15 of which proved fatal. The active exercise of modern measures of prevention, which are becoming almost universally practised now, appear to have successfully cut short the outbreak. The outbreak began, as so often happens, in a mild, modified and unrecognised case occurring in a vaccinated subject. Early in the present year, 1913, an outbreak of this disease occurred at Newhaven. This also originated in an overlooked case occurring in a once vaccinated subject. This undoubted drawback to vaccination, viz., that when the protection which it undoubtedly confers begins to wear out it tends to *mask the disease* should smallpox occur, has not yet received the attention it deserves.

It is now seven years since the Leicester Smallpox Hospital was last used, or eight years if the solitary case in 1906 be excepted. This long spell of immunity, taken in conjunction with the similar immunity which has been enjoyed by the country generally, necessarily raises hopes that, with the greater facilities and improved methods now existing for dealing with the disease, epidemics of smallpox in this country will gradually become a thing of the past. That such a happy state of things will eventually come about I have little doubt, but it would be most unwise to assume that all danger is over. The disease is frequently introduced from abroad, and in the highly modified form so frequently seen in once vaccinated adults the infection may easily be spread broadcast before the nature of the case is discovered and any precautions taken. It should be remembered also that previous long spells of immunity have been experienced in Leicester, only to be followed by a serious epidemic.

VACCINATION.

The following figures show the number of vaccinations registered, and the "exemptions" granted during each quarter of the year:—

	Public.	Private.	Total Vaccinations.	Exemptions Granted.
First Quarter ...	50	55	105	744
Second Quarter...	76	62	138	809
Third Quarter ...	65	45	110	810
Fourth Quarter...	50	44	94	810
<hr/>				
Total for year 1912	241	206	447	3173

In the previous year the figures were :—Total vaccinations, 475 : public, 187 : private, 288 : exemptions, 2964.

The vaccinations in 1912 amounted to 8·6 per cent. of the births registered, whilst the exemptions amounted to 61·2 per cent.

Vaccination in Leicester continues to decrease, and the figures recorded for 1912 were the lowest during the past decade.

During the past 15 years, whilst 87,295 children have been born, only 11,862 vaccinations, or 13·5 per cent. of the births, have been registered. If we assume that about 14 per cent. of the children born died unvaccinated, the proportion of the population of Leicester under 15 years of age who have been vaccinated is probably only about 16 per cent., leaving 84 per cent. unvaccinated.

SCARLET FEVER.

(Table 26.)

(Cases, 1,298 : Deaths, 14 : Case-mortality, 1·1 per cent. :
Removed to Hospital, 801.)

The number of fresh cases of scarlet fever notified during the year was almost exactly the same as in the previous year, viz., 1,298 against 1,309. The type of the disease continued very mild, there being 14 deaths, equivalent to a fatality rate of only 1·1 per cent. This is very different from the type experienced 30 years ago, when fatalities of over 10 per cent. were quite

common. Thus, in 1881, with a much smaller population, over 1,000 cases were reported, and there were no less than 184 deaths, a fatality of over 11 per cent. In proportion to population, the deaths from scarlet fever during the three years, 1880, 1881 and 1882, were on the average 20 times more numerous than during the last three years.

The relative prevalence of the disease during the year 1912 was as follows:

	Cases.
First Quarter	487
Second Quarter	302
Third Quarter	253
Fourth Quarter	256
First Quarter (1913)	141

During the first quarter of the present year, 1913, the disease decreased in prevalence very greatly, as shown above, and at the time of writing (March, 1913) the number of fresh cases being reported is smaller than at any time during the past 12 years. As a consequence the Isolation Hospital is comparatively empty, only 30 scarlet fever patients remaining under treatment.

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY CASES.

By a "primary" case is meant the first case in any outbreak occurring in a household, subsequent cases being referred to as "secondary." In 1912, out of a total of 1,298 cases of scarlet fever reported, there were 1,056 "primary" and 242 "secondary" cases.

RETURN CASES.

During the year 824 scarlet fever patients were discharged from hospital, and in 50* instances, or 6.0 per cent., the return home was followed within a period of six weeks by a further case, commonly referred to as a "return case."

* The number of "infecting" cases was 50 but the total number of return cases, including secondary return cases, was 53.

It is sometimes suggested that patients should be detained longer in hospital with a view to preventing the occurrence of return cases. Unfortunately, experience shows that even if the period of detention be greatly increased return cases cannot be prevented, although possibly the percentage might be somewhat reduced. As there are certain obvious drawbacks to detaining patients in hospital for long periods, it is considered that the practice followed in Leicester of comparatively short periods of detention is quite justified.

An observation may be made in connection with the number of return cases in Leicester, viz., that no attempt is made to keep the number down by excluding cases when it is thought that possibly the second case was not really caused by the return home of the first case. In other words the gross and not the net figures are given. Moreover, the period after return home, viz., six weeks, during which any further cases are counted as return cases, is much longer than is the case in some towns where the percentage of return cases comes out lower than in Leicester.

TYPHOID OR ENTERIC FEVER.

(Cases, 56: Deaths, 7: Case Mortality, 12·5.)

Typhoid fever, which has been decreasing in Leicester for a number of years, showed an increased prevalence in 1911, and again in 1912. This increase, however, is accounted for by two special outbreaks: that in December, 1911, being traced to contaminated mussels, coming from Devonshire, whilst the second, which occurred in August, 1912, was traced to ice-cream. The first outbreak, in which some 17 patients were apparently infected by eating mussels, was reported in the last annual report. The particulars of the ice-cream cases were as follows:—

OUTBREAK OF TYPHOID FEVER TRACED TO ICE-CREAM.

A garden fête, at which about 500 persons were present, was held on a certain date in July. Within a period of from 9 to 18 days no less than ten persons who had been present were taken ill with typhoid fever. On inquiry it was found that the only article of refreshment which everyone of the ten persons

had partaken of was ice-cream, and in two instances it was positively stated that this was the only thing taken. The sex distribution of the cases was interesting, viz., 1 man, 7 women and 2 children: the explanation being, presumably, that men are not so partial to ice-cream as women and children.

Inquiries were made at the place where the ice-cream was made, and apparently the materials (ice, milk and special ice-cream powder) and method of manufacture were above suspicion or criticism. Further inquiries, however, elicited the fact that one of the employees was absent suffering from some indefinite illness. He had been ill for some time before giving up work, and was at work ill at the time the ice-cream in question was made.

The Medical Officer of Health visited this man, in consultation with his own medical attendant, and it was decided that the case was undoubtedly one of typhoid fever, though the symptoms had been so indefinite that the medical man in attendance, although at first suspecting typhoid, had not felt justified in notifying it as such. Widal's blood test was applied and confirmed the diagnosis of typhoid.

The only point not quite clear was how this man came to infect the ice-cream, which he was not supposed to have anything to do with. There is no doubt, however, that he was employed on the premises, and might have had access to the ice-cream.

It only remains to add that there was no reason to think the maker of the ice-cream was in any way to blame for this unfortunate occurrence, and the lesson to be learnt from the outbreak is the importance of employees in places where articles of food are prepared giving up work as soon as their health fails.

Fortunately none of the ten cases of typhoid fever proved fatal, though several of them were very severe, and convalescence tardy.

DIPHTHERIA.

(Cases, 220; Deaths, 21; Case Mortality, 9.5 per cent.)

The number of cases of diphtheria reported during the year was 220, compared with 246 in the previous year. The number of deaths caused by the disease was 21, exactly the same figure

as in 1911. The disease was not of a very infectious type, and in 82 per cent. of the houses attacked only a single case occurred, no further member of the household being infected. 143 of the cases, or 65 per cent., were removed to hospital. Of these a larger proportion than usual were of the laryngeal type, many of which called for operative interference. Particulars of these will be found in the Hospital Report.

The disease was much more prevalent during the first quarter of the year, nearly half the cases occurring in the first three months.

First Quarter	...	...	104 cases.
Second „	...	..	45 „
Third „	...	...	39 „
Fourth „	...	...	32 „
			220

DIARRHŒA AND ENTERITIS.

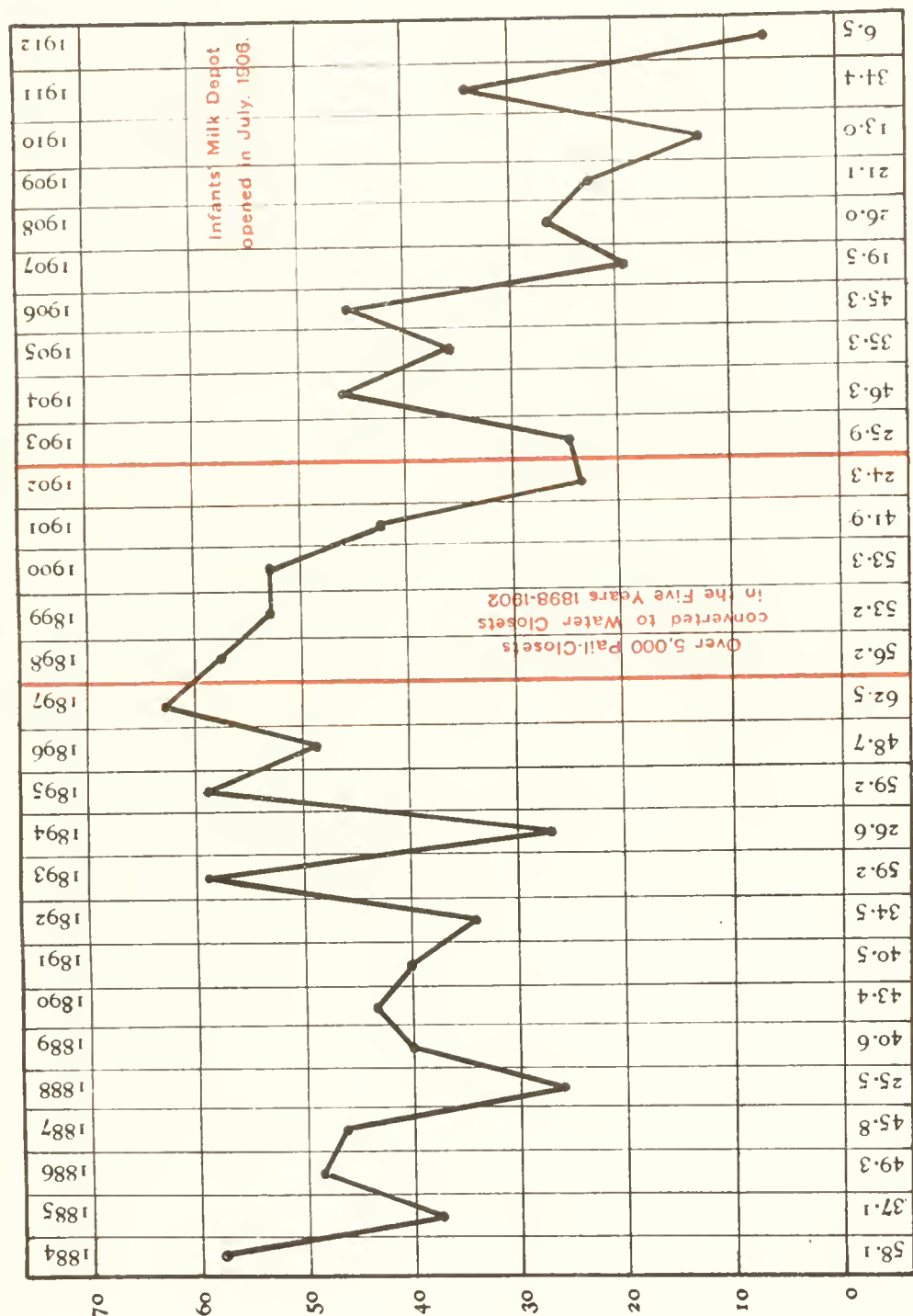
(Diarrhœa Deaths, 24; Enteritis Deaths, 21.)

The number of deaths from diarrhœa during 1912 was by a long way the smallest on record. This no doubt was largely accounted for by the fact that the summer of 1912 was abnormally cold and wet: but as was pointed out in the last report, a very real improvement is taking place, and even with a very hot summer, as in 1911, the figures for diarrhœa do not reach anything like the high level of past years.

Owing to the confusion in nomenclature and classification it is better to include deaths certified as enteritis with deaths from diarrhœa: also in order to allow for the diminution in the infant population (the chief sufferers from this complaint) it is best to express results as a rate per 1000 births. The following figures show how satisfactory the improvement has been:—

Quinquennial Period.	Average Annual Number of Diarrhœa and Enteritis Deaths under one year per 1000 Births.		
1894—1898	50·6
1899—1903	39·7
1904—1908	34·5
1909—1912 (4 years)	18·7

DIAGRAM IV.
DIARRHOEA AND ENTERITIS DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.
per 1,000 Births



PUERPERAL FEVER.

(Cases, 10; Deaths, 4.)

The cases and deaths from puerperal fever in 1912 were 10 and 4, as compared with 19 and 7 in the previous year. In addition to the deaths from puerperal fever, there were two deaths due to miscarriage, and 14 to other accidents of childbirth, many of these being quite unavoidable so far as our present knowledge extends.

During the past seven years (1906-12) there have been 38,294 children born, and there have been 26 deaths from puerperal fever, and 90 deaths from other causes connected with childbirth. In other words one woman has lost her life in childbirth for every 330 children born.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The number of deaths registered from all forms of tuberculosis in 1912 was 373, this number being made up as follows:—

Pulmonary Tuberculosis (including phthisis) ...	284
Abdominal Tuberculosis (tabes mesenterica, tub. peritonitis, tubercular enteritis)	15
Cerebral Tuberculosis (hydrocephalus, tubercular meningitis)	36
Other forms of Tuberculosis	38
	<hr/>
	373

The *Tuberculosis-rate* was 1·62. Although a fraction higher than the corresponding figures for 1911 and 1910 (1·55 and 1·58) it is below the average for the past ten years, which was 1·73.

TUBERCULOSIS DEATH-RATE IN LEICESTER COMPARED WITH OTHER GREAT TOWNS.

In order to see how Leicester compares with other large centres of population as regards mortality from tuberculosis the statistics for 12 other large towns, taken at random without selection, are given below. The figures for 1912 not being available, the 1911 figures are used. It will be seen that certain towns—notably Coventry, Huddersfield and Portsmouth—have

a lower rate than Leicester, while a number of other towns have a very much higher rate. It should be observed that these are the figures for a single year only.

**TUBERCULOSIS DEATH-RATES PER 1000 POPULATION
FOR YEAR 1911.**

Town.		Phthisis rate.	Other forms of Tuberculosis.	Total Tuberculosis rate.
Coventry	...	0.80	0.27	1.07
Huddersfield	...	0.86	0.36	1.22
Portsmouth	...	1.03	0.25	1.28
Bristol ...	...	1.14	0.34	1.48
Oldham ...	...	1.21	0.31	1.52
Leicester	...	1.26	0.29	1.55
Sheffield	...	1.22	0.36	1.58
Nottingham	...	1.22	0.48	1.70
Brighton	...	1.36	0.36	1.72
Sunderland	...	1.20	0.56	1.76
Leeds ...	...	1.26	0.61	1.87
Liverpool	..	1.60	0.52	2.12
Birmingham	...	2.84	0.69	3.53

PHTHISIS.

Phthisis was responsible for 284 deaths, or four less than in the previous year. The *Phthisis-rate* was 1.23. Details as to the number of deaths from phthisis and the phthisis-rate in past years are given in Table 33.

AGE AND SEX AND OCCUPATION.

Of the 284 deaths, 156 were in males and 128 in females. The age distribution and occupation are given in Table 34. As usual a large number of male deaths occurred amongst workers in the shoe trade, viz., 54.

NOTIFICATION.

On January 1st, 1912, an order of the Local Government Board came into operation, under which all forms of pulmonary tuberculosis were made compulsorily notifiable. This, of course, has greatly increased the number of cases notified, which rose to 827, as compared with 514 in 1911. Even this number, great

though it is, is probably not quite complete, for on February 1st of the present year (1913) a further order of the Board came into operation simplifying the procedure, and making all forms of tuberculosis notifiable. This has been followed by a further increase in the number of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis reported, and during the first quarter of 1913, 292 have been reported as against only 276 in the corresponding quarter of 1912. It is probable, however, that the operation of medical benefit under the National Insurance Act, which came into force about the same date (January 15th) may have had something to do with the increase.

ACTION TAKEN IN DEALING WITH NOTIFIED CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS.

The compulsory notification of tuberculosis and the administrative measures consequent thereon have, of course, greatly increased the duties and responsibilities of the Health Department. The following is a brief epitome of the procedure followed and action taken.

1. *Registration*.—Each case notified is registered and card-indexed, by means of which it will be possible to ascertain, with a minimum of trouble in years to come, if and when a case has been notified before. In such an event, which not infrequently happens, the case is not counted as a fresh case, but as a re-notification. If the person notified is a factory worker, the name is also entered in a separate factory register, under the head of the particular factory affected. By means of this register it is possible to see at once if an undue number of cases are occurring at any particular factory, which can then be visited and special inquiries instituted. A number of factories have been visited in this way, and the importance of ventilation impressed on both employers and employees.

2. *Visitation*.—Each case of pulmonary consumption notified is visited, either by the tuberculosis nurses or by the sanitary inspectors. Inquiries are made, the information obtained being entered on a special form, which after being submitted to the Medical Officers at the tuberculosis dispensary is filed with any other particulars relating to the patient in question. An inspection of the patient's house is made, and any defects needing

attention are noted and reported to the Sanitary Inspector. The question of overcrowding is considered, and specially the circumstances under which the patient sleeps. The health of the other inmates is inquired into with a view to discovering other members of the family (contacts) who may possibly be beginning with the disease. If such be found, and they are not already under a medical man, they are advised to consult a doctor or to come to be examined at the tuberculosis dispensary. Advice, both verbal and printed, is given on the general question of consumption. Patients desirous of getting sanatorium treatment are advised to apply at the tuberculosis dispensary.

SANATORIUM TREATMENT OF CONSUMPTIVES.

At present between 40 and 50* consumptive patients are being treated at the Borough Isolation Hospital. It is possible to give up this large amount of accommodation owing to the fact that the town is exceptionally free from scarlet fever and other infectious diseases.

The operation of the Insurance Act has greatly increased the number of applicants for sanatorium treatment, and it is quite certain that much more accommodation will have to be provided in the future, than has been considered necessary in the past, if the needs of the Borough are to be adequately met.

CHIEF TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER.

In order that the whole scheme for dealing with tuberculosis in Leicester should be co-ordinated and carried on, as hitherto, as part of the general public health administration of the Borough, the Medical Officer of Health has been formally appointed by the Town Council as Chief Administrative Tuberculosis Officer. In Leicester, ever since the Corporation began to deal with consumption, the Medical Officer of Health has virtually filled this position: but with the advent of the Insurance Act, and the greatly increased responsibilities devolving upon the Corporation, the duties of the post have, of course, very greatly increased. In order to enable the Medical Officer of Health to cope with these increased duties, he was at the same time relieved of the duties of Public Analyst, which post had hitherto been combined with that of Medical Officer of Health.

* Increased in June to between 60 and 70 by the admission of about 20 children suffering from tuberculosis.

The Medical Officer of Health, with the consent of the Sanitary Committee, also acts as Medical Adviser to the Local Insurance Committee, so far as the administration of sanatorium benefit is concerned, and for this purpose attends the fortnightly meetings of the Sanatorium Sub-Committee of the Insurance Committee. The number of fresh applications for sanatorium benefit coming before this Sub-Committee at each meeting averages 15 to 20, whilst a still larger number of applications for extension of benefit have to be considered.

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.

The Leicester Corporation Tuberculosis Dispensary was opened in October, 1911, being one of the first municipal institutions of the kind in the country.

Premises belonging to the Corporation, situate in St. Nicholas Street, and formerly used as a house and retail shop, were taken and adapted for the purpose. The staff in the first instance consisted of one medical officer and nurse, and only two rooms on the ground floor—a waiting room (a portion of which was partitioned off as dressing boxes) and a consulting room—were at first fitted up. Even with this limited accommodation and staff excellent work was accomplished, but the need for more staff and more accommodation was quickly felt. With the advent of the National Insurance Act, and the offer of a Government grant towards the cost of providing dispensaries, the extension of the dispensary was quickly decided upon. A second medical officer, a second nurse, and a clerk were engaged, and the whole of the premises were thoroughly renovated and fitted up. A lavatory was provided on the first floor, electric lighting introduced, windows altered, and the walls replastered and finished in white enamel, &c.

The accommodation now provided is as follows:—On ground floor: waiting room (for men), dressing boxes, consulting room, dispensary, coal house, &c. On first floor: waiting room (for women and children), consulting room, clerk's office. On second floor: medical officers' room, laboratory.

To get over the difficulty of street noises, the consulting rooms are both at the back.

The total cost of alterations, furnishing and equipment was £452, towards which the Government have contributed four-fifths.

The only important desideratum now remaining is the provision of an X-ray apparatus for diagnostic purposes. This would undoubtedly greatly assist in the diagnosis of doubtful and difficult cases.

Medical Staff.—The first medical officer to the Dispensary was Dr. J. B. Ferguson, who left at the end of about nine months to take up the position of Tuberculosis Officer for the City of York. He was succeeded by Dr. J. K. Patrick, whilst Dr. Jemette Hargrave was appointed Assistant Medical Officer. Dr. Patrick left after six months, being appointed Tuberculosis Officer for the Metropolitan Borough of Hampstead, and he was succeeded by Dr. W. S. Thomson, who is still with us.

Patients.—At the beginning of the year the number of patients under treatment was 128. 232 new patients have been admitted and 198 have been discharged, leaving 162 under treatment at the end of December. The majority of the patients—*i.e.*, almost all who are considered fit for it—are treated with tuberculin, administered on the intensive system. I am satisfied that tuberculin may be safely given to out-patients by this method, provided due care be exercised in the selection of the cases, and the manner of administration. In some cases tuberculin is clearly contra-indicated; in others only a partial measure of success can be obtained. It is very difficult to appraise the exact value of any treatment in a disease such as phthisis, which is often a very chronic affection, and is notably apt to return after longer or shorter intervals. It is now about 28 months since the treatment was seriously taken up in Leicester, and whilst some of the cases have relapsed many are still keeping apparently well, and working full time.

The Tuberculosis Dispensary has an important, indeed, indispensable function, quite apart from actual treatment, *viz.*, the examination of patients desiring admission to the Sanatorium, or sent by medical men with a view to the making of a diagnosis; the education and instruction of patients as far as possible; the hunting up of incipient cases of consumption amongst contacts; and the acting as a "clearing house" and centre from which the campaign against consumption is controlled and carried on.

BOROUGH OF LEICESTER.
TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.

Receipts and Payments during year ended 31st March, 1913.

PAYMENTS.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Salaries—Medical Officers ...	419	0	8			
Wages	152	3	4			
Tuberculin, Instruments, &c. ...	92	12	1			
Rents, Rates and Insurance ...	42	15	2			
Fuel, Light and Water ...	7	11	0			
Telephone	8	15	4			
Printing and Stationery ...	30	5	0			
Repairs, Alterations, &c. ...	62	0	0			
Sundries	40	5	6			
				855	8	0
RECEIPTS.						
Treatment of Patients (Leicester Insurance Committee ...	189	4	4			
Sale of Thermometers, &c. ...	8	6	6			
				197	10	10
Net Cost				£657	17	2

W. PENN-LEWIS,

May, 1913.

Borough Treasurer.

THE QUESTION OF TUBERCULOSIS IN CHILDHOOD.

It is too early yet to attempt to formulate a complete scheme for dealing with the important problem of tuberculosis in childhood. The more pressing problem of dealing with tuberculosis in the adult must be dealt with first. In the meantime the following suggestions may be made:—

(1) Cases calling for surgical treatment (and a large proportion of the cases of tuberculosis in childhood are surgical) will be dealt with as hitherto in the Royal Infirmary. After-treatment—where prolonged after-treatment is required—could well be dealt with in a children's ward at the Municipal Sanatorium, provided only that sufficient accommodation exists. A certain number of surgical cases which are suitable for "conservative" treatment, *i.e.*, without operation, may be sent to special National Institutions, which it is understood the Government contemplates providing out of the Capital Grant provided under the National Insurance Act.

(2) Definite pulmonary cases (not a very numerous class) should be dealt with in a children's ward at the Sanatorium, in the same way as pulmonary cases in the adult.

(3) Indefinite pulmonary cases ("pretubercular") and cases of glandular tuberculosis of school age—as most of them are—should be dealt with by the Education Committee at open-air schools.

OPEN-AIR SCHOOLS.

In this connection I wish to emphasise the very important part that open-air schools are calculated to play in preventing consumption. I believe that in the future they will come to be looked upon as essential in all large communities. The writer had the opportunity last summer of visiting the large open-air school at Charlottenberg, one of the best known, because one of the first, of the open-air schools in Germany, and was much impressed by the good work that is being done there.

OPEN-AIR CAMPS.

These also are very useful, and the Leicester Education Committee are to be heartily congratulated on the open-air

camp at Mablethorpe, which has been open for a limited period for the last two or three years. But this can hardly take the place of permanent open-air schools in Leicester.

TUBERCULOSIS ORDER OF 1913.

Made by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries.

This Order came into operation on May 1st, 1913. It aims at the destruction of every cow found to be suffering from (*a*) tuberculosis of the udder, or (*b*) to be giving tuberculous milk, as well as of all bovine animals which are suffering from (*c*) tuberculosis with emaciation. Under Article 2, the owner or person in charge of such cow or other bovine is under an obligation to report the fact to a police constable or inspector of the Local Authority; and under Article 3 it is the duty of veterinary surgeons to notify any cases they come across in private practice, and for this they will be paid a fee. On receipt of information a Veterinary Inspector appointed by the Local Authority must examine the suspected cow or other bovine and report, and if it then appears that the suspicion against the animal is well-founded, the Local Authority must order it to be slaughtered. Special provision is made in Article 8 for compensation to the owner, to be paid by the Local Authority, such compensation varying from full value, and 20/- extra if the animal be found after slaughter not to be tuberculous, to one-fourth its value if found to be suffering from "advanced" tuberculosis. If found to be tuberculosis, but not "advanced," the compensation amounts to three-fourths the value. In the two latter contingencies the cost of valuation, &c., is to be deducted from the compensation.

For the first five years the National Exchequer will share with Local Authorities the cost of compensation.

The intention of the Order is excellent, but it remains to be seen how far administrative action will result from it. It is quite possible that in many districts it will have but little effect.

PART III.

GENERAL.

ADMINISTRATION OF FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901,

In connection with Factories, Workshops, Workplaces and Home Work.

Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year
1912 for the County Borough of Leicester.

1.—Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors
of Nuisances.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecutions. (4)
Factories	11	7	None
Workshops	628	59	None
Workplaces (other than Outworkers premises)	None	None	None
Total	639	66	None

2. Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosec- tions. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :				
Want of Cleanliness	38	38	None	None
Want of Ventilation	2	2	"	"
Overcrowding	None	None	"	"
Other Nuisances	45	39	"	"
Sanitary Accommodation Insufficient	5	5	"	"
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act	None	None	"	"
Total	90	84	None	None

3.—Home Work.

The number of lists received from employers was as follows :

	Twice in the Year.		Once in the Year.	
	Lists.	Outworkers.	Lists.	Outworkers.
Wearing Apparel (making)	112	3099	92	1412

The number of addresses of out-workers received from other Councils was 30.

The number of addresses of out-workers forwarded to other Councils was 511.

No notices were served on occupiers as to keeping or sending lists, and there were no prosecutions.

The number of inspections of outworkers' premises was 116. There were no special instances found of out-work being done on unwholesome or infected premises.

4.—Registered Workshops.

The number of workshops on the Register is 1002.

5.—Other Matters.

Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—

Failure to affix Abstract of Act ...	...	...	None
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector :			
Notified by H.M. Inspector ...	...	...	75
Reports sent to Inspector ...	...	...	72
Other ...	...	...	6
Underground Bakehouses in use at end of year ...	...	...	3

ADMINISTRATION OF THE MIDWIVES ACT, 1902.

The number of certified midwives practising in the Borough at the end of 1912, or rather the beginning of 1913, was 29, or two less than at the corresponding period of the previous year. During the twelve months two midwives have died, three have ceased to practise or have left the town, and one (No. 231) has been taken off the Roll by the Central Midwives' Board, having been found guilty of negligence, whilst three new-comers have started, and a former midwife has resumed practice.

In 1905, at the time when all but registered midwives had to cease practising, there were 43 registered midwives in Leicester. The majority of these, of course, had been allowed to register by virtue of their having been in practice before the passing of the Midwives Act. Since then the number has been gradually declining. In 1908 there were 40; in 1910, 35; and now, as just stated, there are only 29. This does not necessarily mean that the town is less well provided with midwives than was formerly the case. At first many of the women who became registered were women well advanced in years, who only attended a limited number of cases. A good many of these have since died or ceased to practise, whilst the new-comers who have settled in the town have been mostly young, recently qualified women capable of attending a larger number of cases. In spite of the reduction in the numbers, I do not think there is any shortage of midwives in the Borough or that there is likely to be. I have known more than one well-trained midwife leave the town after having resided here for a few months because she could not find a suitable opening. It is not the populous centres that are ever likely to experience a shortage, but rather the sparsely populated rural districts, where it must be very difficult for a well-qualified woman to make an adequate livelihood.

Some of the midwives in Leicester attend 150 or even more, confinements a year (three a week), and as they have to visit each case for ten days it would mean that on an average they would only have to pay from four to five visits a day. This is well within the capacity of an active woman devoting her whole time to the work. Assuming that each of the 29 midwives in Leicester attended on an average only 100 cases per annum (and most of them would generally take more if they could get them) they would attend between them 2900 cases per annum. This is more than 50 per cent. of the total births occurring. In this connection it must be remembered that owing to the falling birth-rate the number of births is steadily decreasing. I have referred to this question at some length as I am sometimes asked if the number of midwives in the Borough is sufficient.

The supervision and inspection of midwives has been carried out by the Medical Officer of Health as in previous years. There are still some midwives of the old school remaining who are

never likely to become very up to date or to adopt modern methods. Their number, however, is declining year by year, and it is only a question of time before they will have entirely disappeared.

The number of *Still-births* notified by midwives was 95, and there were 135 notifications of having advised sending for medical help.

Notification of Births.

The Notification of Births Act, which has been adopted by so many local authorities, both urban and rural, has not been adopted in Leicester. In places where it has been adopted very little difficulty or friction has been experienced, and medical men (who have been the chief opponents of the adoption of the Act) have, I believe, found that it has affected them very little.

In Leicester, not having the compulsory powers conferred by the Act, we have to depend upon a system of voluntary notification by midwives. Under the circumstances this is fairly satisfactory, but we have no power to insist upon all cases being reported.

During the year the number so reported was 2342, and in addition 29 births were notified by medical men.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

(Inflammation of the eyes in the Newly-born.)

A representation has been made to the Sanitary Committee from the Institution for Promoting the Welfare of the Blind that *ophthalmia neonatorum* should be made a notifiable disease under the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act. As the question is being dealt with in a special report it is not necessary to deal with it further here than to observe that any measure having for its object the prevention of the terrible evil of blindness must necessarily command the fullest and most sympathetic consideration.

DISINFECTION.

The method of disinfection for infected rooms at present carried out in Leicester is (*a*) by formaldehyde gas: (*b*) by spraying with solutions of formaldehyde. The number of houses or parts of houses disinfected during the year was 2,100.

Steam Disinfecting Station.—This is situated at the Mill Lane Destructor, being removed thence from the old fever hospital on Freake's Ground, after the hospital was closed. During the year the following articles of bedding, clothing, &c. from 135 houses were removed to the Station and disinfected, viz.:—

Mattresses	...	...	...	10
Beds	...	...	...	191
Pillows and Bolsters	...	...	...	496
Blankets	...	...	...	268
Counterpanes	...	...	...	114
Sheets	...	...	...	25
Other articles	...	...	...	79

1183

The nature of the infection on account of which the above articles were disinfected, was:—

Scarlet Fever (nursed at home)	4 instances.
Enteric Fever	... .. 19 „
Phthisis (chiefly fatal cases)	... 112 „

In cases where the patient is promptly removed to Hospital it is not the practice in Leicester to remove the bedding, &c., for steam disinfection, as this is not considered necessary.

SMOKE PREVENTION.

Smoke observations are made by the inspectors systematically, and whenever the amount of black smoke observed reaches a certain limit an informal caution is sent to the firm whose chimney has been at fault. In the great majority of instances this is found to be sufficient. If, however, the offence is repeated, the offender is invited to appear before the Sanitary Committee and give any explanation he may have. It is only in exceptional cases that a prosecution has to be resorted to.

During the year 3,575 observations were made, 22 cautions were issued, and there were no prosecutions.

It is a most important matter for the health and comfort of the inhabitants that the atmosphere of a large town should be kept as pure as is reasonably possible. Experience shows, so far

at least as our town is concerned, that smoke nuisances are nearly always due to carelessness in stoking. If prosecutions were resorted to rather more frequently it would almost certainly have a beneficial effect in making stokers more careful.

If the attempt now being made by the Corporation to popularise and encourage the use of gas fires, as a substitute for coal fires for domestic heating, should prove successful it will certainly do much to prevent pollution of the atmosphere, for owing to their great number domestic coal fires are one of the principal sources of atmospheric contamination.

Joint Action for the Investigation of Atmospheric Pollution.

Reference may be made in this connection to an organised effort which is now being made by the Committee for Investigation of Atmospheric Pollution, under the chairmanship of Dr. W. N. Shaw, F.R.S., head of the Meteorological Office.

It has long been known that the presence of suspended matter in the air is injurious to health and is frequently the cause of fogs and other evils. Hitherto, however, no co-ordinated effort has been made to estimate the amount of the suspended matter in the air in different towns, or in the same town at different periods, consequently no satisfactory data are available as to the effect of smoke prevention in purifying the atmosphere.

A scheme has now been formulated for remedying this defect, and Local Authorities throughout the Kingdom have been invited to co-operate by keeping systematic records by means of a specially devised standard type of apparatus so that all records obtained will be comparable.

This apparatus, the cost of installing which is about £10, is of the nature of a magnified rain gauge. It is fixed in some open space at the ground level, and once a month the water collected is removed for analysis by a standard process.

The Leicester Sanitary committee have agreed to instal the apparatus, and in due course we shall learn how Leicester compares with other large manufacturing centres. Nor is this all, for as years go by we shall know whether the amount of impurity is increasing and to what extent—a very important matter.

HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

The work done in connection with Housing during the past year has again been considerably greater than was the case prior to the passing of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act. Although the housing problem is not nearly so acute in Leicester as is the case in many large towns, there is, of course, a great deal of old and poor-class property which requires improving. Where the owners allow this class of property to fall out of repair the usual procedure is for the Medical Officer of Health to condemn it as unfit for habitation. On receipt of his certificate to that effect, the Sanitary Committee give the owner an opportunity of putting it into thorough repair, and making structural alterations where necessary. Usually owners at once agree to do this, but if they fail to do so a Closing Order is made, and in due course the house is closed. If the owner still omits to put the house in repair to the satisfaction of the Committee the house remains closed, and at the expiration of three months the question of making a Demolition Order is considered.

In most cases procedure is taken under the Local Act of 1868, as being simpler than the procedure under the Housing and Town Planning Act; but as the Local Act does not give powers of demolition, the Housing and Town Planning Act is resorted to whenever the question of demolition is likely to arise.

In practice property owners, on receiving notice that a house of theirs has been condemned, come and inquire what we wish done to the house, and the usual course is for Chief Inspector Braley to meet the owner or his builder on the spot and indicate what is necessary. The printed schedule of work required to be done, approved by the Sanitary Committee in 1911, a copy of which appeared in last year's report, has been of great service in this connection and besides securing a uniform basis of action has undoubtedly induced owners to consent to more radical improvements and repairs being carried out than would otherwise have been practicable.

Thanks to the tact and skill of Chief Inspector Braley in dealing with owners of property, the work has been carried

through very thoroughly and with a minimum of friction or resentment.

The following return shows the number of houses dealt with in 1912:—

Number of Houses condemned	..	106
Repaired	... ..	49
Closed	... ..	38
In abeyance (will probably be repaired)...	19	
	—	106

WATER SUPPLY.

The great event of the past year, so far as the water supply of the Borough was concerned, was the completion of the great Derwent Valley Water Undertaking, and the arrival of the long looked for Derwent Valley water in Leicester.

The opening ceremony took place in September, and the water was supplied in Leicester soon after. The water is very soft and organically pure, but has a somewhat pronounced brownish coloration due to its peaty origin. This was especially the case when the water was first laid on, and it was the cause of some alarm. The colour is now less pronounced, and now that we have become accenstomed to it it is much less noticeable.

It is intended to continue using the old supply obtained from the Charnwood Forest in conjunction with the new supply from Derbyshire.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL.*

The sewage of the Borough of Leicester was first pumped up to Beaumont Leys Farm in the year 1890.

The total lift is nearly 170 feet above the outfall sewer.

The Belgrave Sewage Farm was abolished and the sewage from the Belgrave district first pumped to Beaumont Leys Farm in 1905.

The total lift in this case is 175 feet above the outfall sewer.

The total dry weather flow is about nine million gallons per day.

* The facts relating to Sewage Disposal have been kindly supplied by Mr. E. G. Mawbey, M.Inst.C.E., Borough Engineer.

On reaching the Beaumont Leys Sewage Farm, the whole of the sewage is subjected to preliminary bacterial treatment for clarification before final purification on the land.

It is first passed through subsidence tanks, and then treated in first-contact bacteria beds, which cover an area of about twelve acres.

After this preliminary bacterial clarification, the sewage is finally purified by broad irrigation over about 1,350 acres of land, which consists largely of old pasture and rye grass.

The final effluent from the land is discharged partly into the River Soar, within the Borough, and partly into the Rothley Brook, on the Anstey side of the farm, which also eventually discharges into the River Soar.

The total area of the farm is 1,710 acres. The portion not available for sewaging is used for grazing when it is not convenient for the bullocks to be upon the sewaged area.

PUBLIC BATHS.

There are now five public baths in Leicester, viz., Bath Lane, Vestry Street, Cossington Street (Belgrave), Spence Street (West Humberstone), and Knighton Fields Road (Aylestone). The last named was opened in 1910, and differs from the others in being provided with a patent purification plant, whereby the water is continuously being strained, filtered and aerated (except when the pump is not working). The satisfactory results obtained by this process were referred to in the Annual Report for 1910.

FOOD INSPECTION.

The Corporation employs two special Food Inspectors, whose whole time is devoted to the inspection of meat and other foods, and of premises where food is manufactured or prepared for sale, including cow-sheds and dairies.

A special report prepared by the Inspectors of Food upon the year's work is appended (Appendix V).

An innovation recently adopted and worth recording is that a diagrammatic record is now kept of each carcase condemned on account of tuberculosis showing as far as possible the exact distribution of the disease and the organs and glands affected.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

In addition to private slaughter houses, of which there are 68 in different parts of the Borough, Leicester possesses a Corporation Abattoir, situate on the Aylestone Road, comprising eighteen slaughter houses. Twelve of these were erected about thirty years ago, and the other six in 1896. Seventeen are let to private tenants, some of whom sublet to others: whilst only one is reserved for casual slaughtering. The rent received amounts to between £300 and £400. The approximate number of animals slaughtered annually is—beasts, 4,500; sheep, 10,000; pigs, 15,000. Both the private slaughter houses and those belonging to the Corporation have been repeatedly visited during the year by the Meat Inspectors.

THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT, 1907.

During the year 1912, 42 cases of accident or injury to Corporation employees were referred to the Medical Officer of Health for examination and report. Many of these cases had to be seen more than once, the total number of examinations or interviews being 93, whilst the number of reports made was 45.

CREMATION.

The Leicester Crematorium was opened by the Corporation in 1902. It is situated at the Gilroes Cemetery, Groby Road, and constitutes an annexe to one of the two cemetery chapels.

The number of cremations performed in 1912 was 15, the average for the nine years the crematorium has been in operation being 13.

THE LEICESTER HEALTH SOCIETY.

Reference must be made here to the good work being done by the Leicester Health Society in organizing and developing Schools for Mothers. Three such schools now exist, viz. in Bedford Street, Dorset Street and East Park Road. In Dorset Street, the Society has rented a cottage in order to have permanent quarters. In place of Miss Lemm, Health Visitor, the Society has engaged a nurse (Miss Prior), who devotes about half her time to the work of the Society.

APPENDIX I.

REPORT

ON THE

MUNICIPAL INFANTS' MILK DEPOT

FOR THE YEAR 1912.

The Leicester Municipal Infants' Milk Depot has now completed six years of existence, having been opened in July, 1906.

During this period many other Infants' Milk Depots in the country have become extinct, having been closed either because of the heavy pecuniary loss incurred by them, or by their ceasing to gain the support of the public, and especially of those classes for whom they were provided. It is the more satisfactory, therefore, that the Leicester Milk Depot has not only risen in public estimation, and more than maintained its popularity, but is now paying its way, and for the past two years it has shown a balance on the right side.

LEICESTER INFANTS' MILK DEPOT.

Year.	Number of New Cases brought to Depot	Average Number of Infants on the Books.	Gross Takings			Excess of Payments over Receipts.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1907	672	202	913	8	0	339	5	3
1908	632	195	872	11	7	167	14	6
1909	639	216	868	12	11	110	17	1
1910	854	274	1043	11	6	43	10	4
1911	939	325	1347	16	11	41	3	7
1912	898	377	1456	8	7	87	2	1

A statement is given at the end of the report showing details of the payments and receipts for 1912.

Dried milk continues to be used to the entire exclusion of other forms of milk, and it has proved so satisfactory that there is no likelihood of any change in this respect.

The following are the numbers for the year 1912:—

Infants remaining on the books, December				
31st, 1911	..	...	...	374
New cases admitted during 1912			...	898
			—	1272
Infants discharged or died during 1912	...			893
Number remaining on the books, December				
31st, 1912	...	...	..	379
			—	1272

The maximum number on the books during the year was 400, which occurred during the month of August. The minimum, 330, occurred in February. The average number for the year was 377.

There were ten sets of twins, 96 instances of second babies, ten instances of third, six of fourth, and two of fifth babies brought to the Depot. The fact that we have so many "old customers"—*i.e.*, mothers who come to the Depot with subsequent babies—is a gratifying proof of the satisfaction which the Milk Depot gives.

438 cases, or nearly 50 per cent., were stated to have come to the Milk Depot on the advice of medical men—another gratifying fact. I take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the support which the general practitioners in the Borough have accorded to the Milk Depot ever since it was started.

A considerable number of cases also were advised to come by the Matron at the Maternity Hospital (Miss Gray), or by the Royal Infirmary staff.

PRICE OF THE MILK.

The price charged for the milk depends upon the percentage of fat—there being three grades—and also upon the season.

During the past summer the prices charged per lb. were as follows :—

Full Cream	...	...	1 -
Three-quarter Cream	...	...	10d.
Half Cream	...	...	9d.

The wholesale prices usually go up in October or November, and the above prices are then increased by about 2d. per lb.

AMOUNT OF MILK USED.

The amount of milk used averages about four or five hundredweight per week.

REDUCED CHARGE FOR THE MILK IN SPECIAL CASES.

A considerable number of cases, where the parents were in straitened circumstances, were allowed to have the milk at a reduced price, and the number thus being supplied at the end of the year was 71.

A few cases in specially hard circumstances were allowed to have the milk gratuitously, the value of the milk thus given away being £7 15s. 10d.

A certain number of infants from outside the Borough were supplied with milk, a small extra charge being made. The cases came from Anstey, Birstall, Blaby, Countesthorpe, Hinckley, Newbold Verdon, Oadby, Syston, Thurmaston, Wanlip, Whetstone, Wigston and Ullesthorpe. Milk has also been sent to Coventry, London, and Wolverhampton to persons who had removed from Leicester and were anxious to continue having the milk, and were willing to pay the postage.

CO-OPERATION OF OTHER BODIES.

As in former years, the Charity Organisation Society has continued to co-operate, paying for the milk in special cases. The number of cases helped by this Society has been 11, the average period per case being 15½ weeks, and the amount paid to the Corporation being £17 6s. 3d.

The Board of Guardians have helped 19 cases in a similar way, though for shorter periods as a rule. The amount paid was (approximately) £7 6s. 0d.

One case was paid for by the Workhouse Aid Committee.

The following table shows the periods for which infants remained on the Depot.

COMPLETED CASES DURING 1912.					
Not more than					
1 week	..	...	..	...	123
2 "	...	...	...	..	62
4 "	...	...	...	...	74
2 months	...	...	...	...	82
3 "	...	...	...	...	63
4 "	.	...	...	...	42
5 "	...	..	...	...	35
6 "	...	...	...	...	42
7 "	...	...	...	...	48
8 "	...	...	...	..	37
9 "	...	...	...	...	41
10 "	...	..	...	...	46
11 "	...	...	...	...	37
12 "	...	...	...	...	81
Over 12 months	...	...	...	...	80
					893

Excluding the 123 who only had the milk for one week or less, there were 26 deaths of babies whilst on the Depot. Seventeen of these were sick or in feeble health when first brought. The causes of death were:—Eleven by marasmus, four by convulsions, five by bronchitis, four by diarrhœa, and one each by measles, enteric fever, and overlaying.

INFANT CONSULTATIONS.

Undoubtedly, "Infant Consultations" or "Infant Clinics" constitute a most important part of the work of a properly conducted Infants' Milk Depot. On two afternoons a week the Medical Officer of Health, or one of his colleagues, attends at

the Milk Depot, and all mothers whose infants are not thriving on the milk, as shown by the weight or otherwise, and who are not already under a doctor, are advised to bring them to see him. The usual attendance at the consultations varies from 20 to 40, depending largely upon the weather.

STAFF.

The Infants' Milk Depot continues under the charge of Mrs. Stanion, who has been Manageress of the Depot since it was started. It is undoubtedly very largely owing to her enthusiasm and capable management, coupled with her tactful and kindly manner, that the Depot has been so successful.

During the year the Committee have appointed an Assistant (Miss E. Stanion) to help at the Depot on three days a week. This arrangement enables Mrs. Stanion to devote a part of her time to visiting cases in their own homes, and also to helping at one of the schools for mothers carried on under the auspices of the Leicester Health Society.

C. K. MILLARD.

April, 1913.

BOROUGH OF LEICESTER.
INFANTS' MILK DEPOT.

Receipts and Payments during year ended 31st March, 1913.

PAYMENTS.				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Wages	...	...	...	79	6	0			
Purchase of Milk	...	...	...	1130	17	8			
Railway Carriage and Delivery of									
Milk	...	...	...	7	10	7			
Bottles, Stoppers, &c.	..	...	...	19	14	5			
Rent, Rates and Insurance	...		...	45	6	6			
Fuel, Light and Water	...		...	15	7	0			
Telephone	...	...	...	7	2	4			
Printing and Stationery	...		...	27	1	6			
Fittings and Repairs	16	15	1			
Sundries	20	5	5			
				<hr/>			1369	6	6

RECEIPTS.

Sale of Milk, &c.	1456	8	7
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Receipts in excess of Payments	<hr/>	£87	2	1	<hr/>
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W. PENN-LEWIS.

May, 1913.

Borough Treasurer.

APPENDIX II.

REPORT

ON THE

BOROUGH ISOLATION HOSPITAL

FOR THE YEAR 1912.

By **WYVILLE S. THOMSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Edin.,**

Resident Medical Officer and Assistant Medical Officer of Health.*

On 31st December, 1911, there were 158 patients remaining in the Hospital. During the year 1166 patients were admitted, 1177 were discharged, and 32 died, leaving 115 in Hospital on 31st December, 1912.

The admissions showed a decrease of 185 on the previous year, this being chiefly due to a diminution in the number of cases of scarlet fever. There was also a decrease in the number of diphtheria and phthisis patients.

The particulars of the admissions were as follows:—

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	801
Diphtheria	...	...	...	143
Enteric	...	...	...	39
Phthisis	...	...	...	169
Unclassified	...	...	...	14
Total				1166

The Leicester Isolation Hospital is situated on the Groby Road, two and a half miles from the centre of the town, and one mile beyond the Borough Boundary. The site, which covers sixteen acres of land, is a particularly good one, being on rising ground with a gentle slope to the south. The Hospital was opened in 1900, and provides accommodation for nearly 200 patients.

The Smallpox Hospital is on the Austey Lane, a quarter of a mile away from the Isolation Hospital. It stands on four acres of ground, and consists of wooden buildings covered with galvanized iron. It provides accommodation for 60 patients.

* Now Senior Medical Officer, Tuberculosis Dispensary.

SCARLET FEVER.

The number of admissions for 1912 was 801, as compared with 873 in 1911 : 739 in 1910, and 1166 in 1909.

Scarlet Fever was most prevalent during the first three months of the year, the admissions being 261 during the first quarter, 184 during the second, 185 during the third, and 171 during the last quarter of the year.

The type of the disease has again been exceedingly mild, the fatal cases numbering 10, equivalent to a case-mortality of 1·2 per cent. The case-mortality for preceding years has been : 1911, 7 : 1910, 1·6 : 1909, 1·4 : 1908, 2·2 per cent.

The fatal cases were all of severe septic type, and in three diphtheria also was present.

During the month of October there occurred a small outbreak of chicken-pox in one of the scarlet fever wards. Altogether 15 children were attacked, and all made very good recoveries.

DIPHTHERIA.

During the year there were 143 cases of diphtheria admitted, this being 33 less than last year. Many, however, were of exceptionally severe type, especially during the first and last month of the year. The case-mortality was 10·4 per cent., as against 6·8 in 1911, 7·1 in 1910, and 9·6 in 1909.

Operations for laryngeal obstruction were performed on 25 patients. Of these 18 required intubation only. In 5 cases intubation had to be followed by tracheotomy. In two cases of great urgency tracheotomy was resorted to at once.

In many cases the operation of intubation had to be repeated a considerable number of times, the total number of intubations being 107.

The deaths in operation cases numbered 9, as follows :—

Intubation alone	..	...	...	4
Intubation, followed by tracheotomy			...	3
Tracheotomy alone	...	...	...	2

The mortality in tracheotomy cases is very high, but it must be remembered that all these cases were in a desperate condition, intubation having either been impossible or having failed to give relief.

As showing the desperate condition in which many of the laryngeal cases were admitted it may be stated that in five cases, although operated on immediately on arrival, breathing had ceased before the operation commenced, or before it could be completed.

In four of these, however, operation followed by subsequent artificial respiration was successful in resuscitating the patients. In the case of the fifth artificial respiration proved of no avail.

Many of the non-laryngeal cases were of a very virulent type, and of these six died, making a total of 15 deaths from diphtheria. The average time which these patients had been ill before admission was six days.

The average stay in hospital of all diphtheria patients (including the fatal cases) was 42·8 days.

ENTERIC FEVER.

Thirty-nine cases of enteric fever were admitted during the year, this being an increase of two on 1911.

Eleven of these were admitted during the first quarter of the year, two during the second, twenty during the third, and six during the last quarter.

About twenty of the cases were of a very severe type, and six proved fatal. This gives a case-mortality of 15·4 per cent.

Two of the fatal cases died from perforation and peritonitis, one from hemorrhage and heart failure, one from exhaustion and heart failure, one from meningitis, and one from pulmonary tuberculosis. This last mentioned case had been suffering from lung trouble previous to her admission with enteric fever.

The average stay in hospital of enteric fever patients was 68·1 days.

UNCLASSIFIED CASES.

These numbered 14, most of whom were sent in as scarlet fever, but were found not to be so. Two proved to be measles. One was follicular tonsilitis. The remainder were practically well on admission, and were sent home in a few days. The average stay in hospital of all the unclassified cases was 14·5 days. None of the cases proved fatal.

PHTHISIS.

During the year 169 cases were admitted to the sanatorium. One of these patients, who was in a critical condition at the time of his admission, died after a stay of 51 days.

Most of the patients showed great improvement under combined tuberculin and sanatorium treatment. Since the Insurance Act came into force, however, patients in all stages of the disease have been admitted. Even in advanced cases considerable improvement has occasionally followed.

Tuberculin treatment is given to those patients desiring it, and in whom it is not contra-indicated.

BACTERIOLOGY.

The work of the laboratory is still carried on as in previous years. Facilities are afforded to the practitioners within the Borough to have specimens of sputum, throat swabs, or blood examined free of charge, as an aid to diagnosis in doubtful cases of phthisis, diphtheria and enteric fever. During the past year 223 specimens sent by 48 doctors have been examined. The results were as follows:—

Swabs (for diphtheria bacilli)	...	114	{	+	44
				+	24
Blood (Widal)	...	52	{	—	20
				doubtful	8
Sputum (for tubercle bacillus)	...	44	{	+	14
				—	30
Other Specimens	...	...			13
Total	...	...			223

STAFF.

The health of the Staff during 1912 has been satisfactory. Two nurses contracted typhoid fever, but each made a good recovery. One nurse and one maid developed scarlet fever, and one nurse suffered from appendicitis and had to be removed to the General Hospital for operation. All recovered completely.

HONORARY CHAPLAIN.

The Hospital still owes a deep debt of gratitude to the Honorary Chaplain, the Rev. Canon Gedge, who still continues his voluntary ministrations to the sick. His weekly visits to the Hospital are gratefully appreciated, both by the patients and the Staff.

The continued work of the Church-workers' Guild, which conducts a Sunday evening service for the consumptive patients, is also much appreciated.

GIFTS RECEIVED AT THE HOSPITAL DURING 1912.

Bates, Miss	...	...	...	£1, for kindness received whilst in Hospital.
Cort, Mr.	..	..	...	10/-, for kindness received by his child when in Hospital.
Cooper, Mr. (Knighton G. Farm)				Fruit, Rabbits, Turkey, etc.
Clark, Mr.	...	...	...	£1, for kindness received by his child when in Hospital.
Ellis, Mrs.	...	...	...	Papers and Magazines.
Elliott, Mrs.	...	...	...	Scrap Books.
Ellis, Mrs. E. A.	...	..	...	Magazines.
Ellis, Mrs. J.	...	...	...	Magazines.
Faire, Lady	...	...	...	Papers and Magazines.
Fosse Road School		...	...	Plants and Flowers.
Freer, Mrs.	...	...	..	Dolls and Toys.
Gedge, Rev. Canon		...	...	Wool Vests, Socks, etc. Fruit, Toys, Magazines, etc.
Gamble, Miss (Oban Street)		...	...	Doll.
Griffiths, Mrs.	...	...	...	15/-, for kindness received by her children when in Hospital.
Gilbert, Mrs.	...	...	..	Christmas Cards.
Hoggarth, Mrs.	...	..	...	Doll.
Haines, Mrs. (Morland Avenue, Knighton)				Large Doll.
Heawood, Mr. (High Street)	...			Large Picture for Ward.
King, Miss (Lansdowne Road)	...			Doll.
Lacey & Whittle, Messrs. (Leicester Frith)				Flowers.
Ludlam, Mrs. (Wigston)	...	...		Doll.
Lakin, Dr. & Mrs.	...	..		Xmas Pictures & Magazines.
Mau, Mas. ....	...	...	...	Christmas Carols and Books.
Newby Street Band of Hope	...			Doll.
Pickerslein, Miss (late Mrs. Vaughan)				Books & Magazines (monthly)
Pool House, Groby	...	...		Magazines.

GIFTS TO THE HOSPITAL.—Continued.

Rudd, Mrs. (Stoneygate) ...	Boys' Clothes, etc.
Rowbotham, Mr. (Belvoir Street)	Toy Books.
Roberts & Roberts, Messrs. (High Street)	Chocolates, Sweets, Nuts, etc.
Solloway, Mrs. (Albert Road) ...	Books and Magazines.
Smith, Mrs.	Slippers.
Searboro, Miss (Mantle Rd. Schl.)	Dolls and Books.
St. Augustine's Church	Flowers and Plants.
The Vicar, Holy Trinity Church	Toys, Sweets, &c.
Taylor, Mrs. (Narborough Road)	5/- for Christmas Toys.
Thompson, Mrs. Arnold	Toys.
The Vicar, Newtown Linford ...	Magazines (monthly).
Vincent, Miss (All Saints School)	Dolls and Cradles.
Windley, Ald. (S. James Road) ...	Magazines.

The usual Tables are appended.

WYVILLE S. THOMSON,

*Resident Medical Officer and
Assistant Medical Officer of Health.*

TABLE A.
Number of Patients Admitted Discharged and Died during 1912.

DISEASE.	Remaining 31st December, 1911.	Admitted during Year.	Discharged during Year.	Died during Year.	Remaining 31st December, 1912.
Scarlet Fever ...	107	801	824	10	74
Diphtheria ...	18	143	134	15	12
Enteric Fever ..	14	39	43	6	4
Phthisis ...	19	169	162	1	25
Unclassified ...	0	14	14	0	0
TOTAL ...	158	1166	1177	32	115

TABLE B.

Showing, for the different diseases, the number of patients admitted, the average number in Hospital each day, and the average stay in Hospital. (Year ending December 31st.)

	Scarlet Fever.				Diphtheria.				Enteric Fever.				Smallpox.				Phthisis.				Other Diseases.				Total.			
	No. of Patients Admitted.	Average Patients in Hospital Each Day.	Average Days' Stay per Patient.	No. of Patients Admitted.	Average Patients in Hospital Each Day.	Average Days' Stay per Patient.	No. of Patients Admitted.	Average Patients in Hospital Each Day.	No. of Patients Admitted.	Average Days' Stay per Patient.	No. of Patients Admitted.	Average Days' Stay per Patient.	No. of Patients Admitted.	Average Patients in Hospital Each Day.	Average Days' Stay per Patient.	No. of Patients Admitted.	Average Days' Stay per Patient.	No. of Patients Admitted.	Average Patients in Hospital Each Day.	Average Days' Stay per Patient.	No. of Patients Admitted.	Average Patients in Hospital Each Day.	Average Days' Stay per Patient.	No. of Patients Admitted.	Average Patients in Hospital Each Day.	Average Days' Stay per Patient.		
1902	588	72.4	45.0	183	20.7	41.3	54	6.0	40.6	18	37.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1903	130	16.0	45.0	47	3.4	26.5	24	3.3	50.4	388	32.2	63	...	39.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1904	239	28.1	43.0	26	2.1	30.5	37	4.5	45.0	293	29.6	121	...	31.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1905	739	82.4	40.7	89	6.3	26.1	43	5.3	45.2	5	35.0	157	...	37.3	...	16.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1906	1471	172.5	42.8	166	14.0	30.8	58	7.2	45.5	1	30	69	...	56.0	...	10.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1907	1196	154.5	47.1	102	8.1	29.1	35	5.0	52.1	...	...	82	...	65.6	...	14.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1908	866	149.3	48.1	92	12.5	49.8	29	4.9	61.7	...	...	91	...	60.8	...	15.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1909	1166	123.0	37.9	83	9.4	40.7	19	3.0	61.2	...	...	104	...	53.5	...	15.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1910	739	78.2	38.6	70	7.1	37.1	26	3.1	44.7	...	...	119	...	54.5	...	17.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1911	873	73.7	30.8	176	13.9	28.6	37	3.6	47.0	...	...	201	...	48.9	...	27.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1912	801	80.9	36.9	143	16.7	42.8	39	7.2	68.1	...	...	169	...	49	...	22.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* 61 of these were "Pretubercular" cases.

TABLE C.†

BOROUGH OF LEICESTER. ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

**Receipts and Payments during two years ending
31st March, 1913.**

				Year 1911-12.		Average Cost per patient day.		Year 1912-13.		Average Cost per patient day.					
PAYMENTS.				£	s.	d.	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	s.	d.		
Salaries and Wages	...	...	...	1813	0	0	0	8'49	1859	1	2	0	10'82
Meat	...	...	...	267	6	9	0	1'25	277	6	10	0	1'61
Other Provisions	...	...	...	1277	16	0	0	5'98	1249	0	4	0	7'27
Furniture, Fittings and Domestic Utensils	...	...	...	119	15	2	0	0'56	127	17	4	0	0'74
Bedclothing, Towelling, &c.	...	...	...	121	7	1	0	0'57	117	18	10	0	0'69
Fuel, Light and Water	...	...	...	874	17	11	0	4'10	1041	8	7	0	6'06
Rates, Insurance and Telephone	...	...	...	338	11	3	0	1'59	377	9	2	0	2'20
Alterations and Repairs	...	...	...	459	1	0	0	2'15	210	4	0	0	1'22
Horsehire, Horsekeep and Ambulance	...	...	...	135	4	10	0	0'63	166	1	3	0	0'97
Drugs and Medical Appliances...	...	...	...	315	4	0	0	1'48	324	10	8	0	1'89
Advertising, Printing and Stationery	...	...	...	44	11	0	0	0'21	37	14	8	0	0'22
Grounds: Gardeners' Wages, Materials, &c.	...	...	...	*434	17	1	0	2'04	371	12	6	0	2'16
Cleaning Materials	...	...	...	14	6	7	0	0'07	30	7	0	0	0'18
Sundries	...	...	...	66	18	5	0	0'31	51	2	9	0	0'30
Total Payments	...	...	...	6282	17	1	2	5'43	6241	15	1	3	0'33
RECEIPTS.															
Maintenance of Consumptive Patients	...	...	...	340	12	2	0	2'18	154	10	0	0	0'90
Ditto (Leicester Insurance Committee)	...	...	...	...	...	...			512	3	1	0	2'98
Other Maintenance Receipts	...	...	...	27	13	2			3	9	0	0	0'02
Pumping Cemetery Sewage	...	...	...	75	0	0			75	0	0	0	0'44
Sale of Hay, &c.	...	...	...	21	0	0			16	10	5	0	0'10
Sale of Thermometers and Sundries	...	...	...	2	3	7			9	7	0	0	0'05
Total Receipts	...	...	...	466	8	11	0	2'18	770	19	6	0	4'49
Net cost (excluding Loan Charges)	...	...	£	5816	8	2	2	3'25	5470	15	7	2	7'84
No. of Patient days	...	...	...	51,240				41,233					

W. PENN-LEWIS,

May, 1913.

Borough Treasurer.

† This Table takes the place of Tables C and D in previous Reports.
* Includes £76 12s. 1d. for repairs to Macadam Roads.

TABLE D.

Details of Fuel used during the two years ending 31st March, 1912.

Particulars.	Rate per Ton.	Year 1911-12.		Year 1912-13.	
		Weight.		Weight.	
		T.	£ s. d.	T.	£ s. d.
Coal	...	612 10 0	267 19 5	...	...
"	...	34 18 1	15 4 4	...	...
"	120 8 0	63 14 3
"	...	25 18 1	17 2 10	2 13 2	1 15 6
"	17 10 2	13 7 3
Slack	...	950 12 0	392 2 6	200 14 3	82 16 0
"	10 15 2	4 14 3
"	911 18 2	512 19 2
Firewood, &c.	1 1 0	...	1 15 0
*Coke and Cartage	8 13 3	134 13 0	101 10 0
* Various prices during coal strike.	...	1623 18 2	£702 3 4	1398 13 3	£782 11 5

W. PENN-LEWIS.

Borough Treasurer.

May, 1913.

APPENDIX III.

PUBLIC ANALYST'S REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1912.

TOWN HALL, LEICESTER,

*June, 1913.**To the Chairman and Members of the Sanitary Committee.*

GENTLEMEN,

My Report as Public Analyst for the year 1912 is as follows :

The total number of samples purchased by your Inspectors under the Food and Drugs Acts and submitted for analysis was 401. The nature of the samples is shown in Table A, and particulars with regard to the samples found to be adulterated are given in Table B. One sample of butter was submitted by a private purchaser and found to be genuine.

Informal or Test Samples.—For the last few years the practice has been adopted, with the knowledge and approval of the Food Department of the Local Government Board, of taking “informal” or “test” samples. In these cases the ordinary formalities required by the Food and Drugs Act, necessary if any legal proceedings are to be taken, are dispensed with. No declaration is made to the vendor at the time of purchase that the article is wanted for the purpose of analysis, nor is the sample divided into three portions.

In practice there are certain real advantages in adopting this system. It is obvious that the whole object of sampling under the Food and Drugs Act is the prevention of adulteration, and the question is how best to attain this end. The importance of taking a large number of samples is well recognised: but everyone familiar with the subject knows that the vast majority of samples taken for analysis are found to be genuine. To go

through the whole technical procedure of sampling required by the Food and Drugs Act takes up a great deal of the Inspectors' time. Then, too, to make a complete analysis, sufficient to to justify the giving of a certificate on which legal proceedings may be taken, occupies a great deal of the Public Analyst's time, and the result is that the number of samples taken is smaller than it should be, whilst the expense is unnecessarily increased. If informal samples are taken an Inspector can purchase a far greater number in a given time, and the Analyst also, knowing that no legal proceedings will be taken, can examine many more samples in a given time. If he finds a sample to be suspicious he can ask to have a formal sample taken, and in that case make a much fuller and more detailed analysis. When this course is taken it is, of course, reasonable to expect the Analyst to examine a much larger number of samples annually for a given salary than where only formal samples are submitted; or, if payment is made per sample, to adopt a lower scale of fees for such informal samples.

There is no question but that the method hitherto adopted in many towns of taking only formal samples and paying about 10/6 per sample (which is not too much when a full analysis is required), has tended to discourage local authorities from doing as much sampling as is desirable.

In the case of certain forms of adulteration, *e.g.*, the substitution of margarine for butter, some vendors are very crafty, and it is only by repeated sampling without their knowledge that they are likely to be detected and brought to book. In such cases informal sampling is the only satisfactory method.

Milk.—The number of samples of milk submitted for analysis was 199, all being new milk with the exception of two samples of separated milk. As there are about 1200 milk vendors in the Borough it is evident that this number, although larger than in the previous year, is still inadequate, especially if the importance of milk as an article of food and the ease with which it lends itself to adulteration be considered. I am of opinion that 300 samples a year would not be an unreasonable number.

Thirteen of the samples were certified to be adulterated, but as in many cases the amount of the adulteration was only slight, legal proceedings were only taken in two instances, both of these being from the same source. In each case a fine of £5 was inflicted.

Preservatives in Milk.—In two of the cases the offence was the addition of preservatives (boric acid). As it was the first complaint, and as there was reason to believe that the actual vendor was not the real culprit, but rather the farmer from whom the milk was obtained, no proceedings were taken. Almost every sample of milk taken during the year was tested for preservatives.

Cocoa.—Three samples of cocoa were found to be cocoa mixtures, containing added starch and sugar, but were not labelled as such. The offence is quite analogous to selling coffee and chicory as coffee. In the case of the one formal sample, however, as the price charged was only that of a mixture and not that of pure cocoa, the explanation that it was sold by mistake was accepted.

Mustard.—One sample was found to contain added starch, but this fact was not stated on the label or otherwise declared. The quantity, however, was only 5 per cent., and there is sufficient reason for adding a small proportion of starch to mustard apart from any question of increased profit. The vendor was, therefore, cautioned.

Office of Public Analyst.—This is likely to be my last annual report as Public Analyst, your Committee having agreed to liberate me from the position in view of the increased work entailed by the administration of sanatorium benefit under the National Insurance Act. A new officer is, therefore, to be appointed as Public Analyst, and Analyst to the Water and Sewage Farm Committees; whilst I have been appointed Chief Administrative Tuberculosis Officer. As such I shall have administrative control of the tuberculosis work of the Corporation—including the Sanatorium and Tuberculosis Dispensary—and act as Medical Adviser (as regards sanatorium benefit) to

the Local Insurance Committee. This new position certainly fits in better with my work as Medical Officer of Health than did that of Public Analyst, which, indeed, I have carried on for some years under considerable difficulty. I think the re-arrangement is a wise one and in the best interest of the work of the Health Department.

I take the opportunity of thanking you, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, for the consideration and support you have always extended to me in my capacity as Public Analyst.

Your obedient servant,

C. KILLICK MILLARD,

Public Analyst.

TABLE A.
Summary showing Samples taken and submitted for Analysis during 1912.

Nature of Samples.	1st Quarter.		2nd Quarter.		3rd Quarter.		4th Quarter.		Total for Year.	
	Samples taken.	Found Adulterated.	Samples taken.	Found Adulterated.	Samples taken.	Found Adulterated.	Samples taken.	Found Adulterated.	Samples taken.	Found Adulterated.
Milk (New) ...	25	3	60	5	36	4	76	1	199	13
" (Separated) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
Coffee ...	6	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	18	...
Cocoa ...	...	...	13	3	6	...	...	...	19	3
Lard ...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	12	...
Mustard ...	6	...	12	...	...	...	6	...	24	...
Flour ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Butter ...	57	3	36	...	12	...	12	...	117	3
Bread ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
Margarine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rum ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
Gin ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
Whisky ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
Brandy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	100	6	133	8	66	4	102	1	401	19

* Of the total samples, 80 samples of butter, 12 of cocoa, 12 of lard, 6 of coffee and 2 of bread were taken informally.

TABLE B.
Particulars of Adulterated Samples in 1912.

No. of Sample.	Nature of Sample.	Nature and Amount of Adulteration.	Action Taken and Remarks.
1	New Milk	8.2 per cent. of added water	...
13	" "	14.0 " "	Vendor prosecuted. Fined £5. Taken on delivery to retailer at his request.
28	Butter (informal)	Suspected to contain foreign fat	...
38	" (formal)	" " "	Vendor prosecuted. Fined £5. From same source as No. 1.
82	" (formal)	" " "	All from same source. Returned as probably adulterated, but some doubt as to the adulteration. No proceedings.
93	New Milk	Found to contain boric acid	Vendor and wholesale dealer appeared before Sanitary Committee and were cautioned. Boric acid probably added by farmer.
136	" "	10.0 per cent. deficient in fat	Vendor cautioned (small shopkeeper).
146	" "	11.6 " "	" "
186	" "	Found to contain boric acid	" "
189	" "	4.0 per cent. of added water	" "
205	" "	6.0 per cent. deficient in fat	" "
221	Mustard	Contained over 5 per cent. added starch	No statement as to the added starch on the label. Vendor's attention drawn to the requirements of the law.
233	Cocoa	Contained 40 per cent. of added starch and 12 per cent. of added sugar	Sold at price of a mixture, but not labelled as such. Plain paper wrapper. Vendor, who stated that it had been sold by mistake, was cautioned.
164	Cocoa (informal)	Contained added starch and sugar	Formal sample (No. 233) taken.
168	" "	Contained added starch and sugar. Unsuccessful attempt made to obtain formal sample	Sold at price of a mixture but not labelled as such.
240	New Milk	Deficient of 5.0 per cent. of normal fat	Vendor cautioned.
245	" "	" 5.0 " "	" "
271	" "	" 3.3 " "	" "
272	" "	" 3.3 " "	" "
316	" "	" 13.3 " "	Vendor (small shopkeeper) cautioned.

APPENDIX IV.

CHIEF INSPECTOR'S REPORT

UPON THE

WORK OF THE SANITARY DEPARTMENT

DURING 1912.

To the Medical Officer of Health.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following report of work done by the Inspectors in the Sanitary Department during the year 1912. The appended Tables show the number and the nature of nuisances abated.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

FRANCIS BRALEY, CERT. SAN. INST.,

Chief Inspector.

5th March, 1913.

STATEMENT A.

**Showing the work done by the Sanitary Staff during the
year 1912 and also in 1911.**

	No. of Visits.	
	1912.	1911.
Systematic House to House Inspection ...	12,971	13,344
Investigations of Complaints	26,400	22,480
Visits to ascertain the progress of Sanitary and Informal Orders	19,707	18,158
Visits in connection with Infectious Diseases ...	8,256	8,600
Visits to Common Lodging Houses	565	534
Visits to Bakehouses	564	549
Visits to Canal Boats	121	107
Visits to Workshops	628	616
Visits to Fried Fish Shops	227	269
Visits to Caravans	135	144
Visits to Marine Stores	17	14
Visits to Home-workers	116	139
Visits to Births	6,472	7,535
Visits to Dairies and Milk Shops	467	848
Visits to Cowsheds	240	212
Visits by Meat Inspectors	14,016	14,411
	<u>90,902</u>	<u>87,960</u>
Samples of Food, &c., purchased for Analysis under Adulteration Acts	402	400
Observations for the purpose of Smoke Preven- tion	3,575	3,457
Stacks reported for Smoke Nuisance	22	17
Houses Disinfected by the Sanitary Staff ..	2,100	1,963
Articles Disinfected by Steam	1,183	1,433
Swine reported to Medical Officer of Health ...	140	69
Filthy Houses	56	48
Dilapidated Houses	109	75
Prosecutions under the Public Health and Local Acts	5	14
Letters (including Complaints of Nuisances) received	3,189	3,709
Letters (including School and Sanitary Notices) sent out from the Offices	8,210	7,484
Drains Tested (Smoke and Fluid)	462	558

STATEMENT B.

During the year Formal and Informal Notices have been served
to abate Nuisances as follows:

	No. of Orders.
To abolish Manure-pits and Ash-pits	53
.. repair ditto ditto	3
.. provide Ash-bins	2,246
.. erect new Water Closets	20
.. repair, alter or rebuild Closets	3
.. fix Closet Hoppers and Syphons	93
.. fix Flushing Apparatus and lay on Water Supply ...	52
.. repair ditto ditto ditto	40
.. alter and ventilate Soil Pipes	3
.. stop up or disconnect Cellar Drains	6
.. lay New Drains	3
.. relay or repair Defective Drains	83
.. clear Choked Drains	453
.. cleanse or repair Cisterns	27
.. fix lead or iron Sink Wastes	17
.. fix Gullies	64
.. reset Gullies or provide new Gratings	38
.. erect, alter, screen or repair Urinals	12
.. repair, relang or provide new Doors for Closets and Dwellings	42
.. repair, renew and make good Sponting	139

STATEMENT B.—Continued.

	No. of Orders.
To cleanse and limewash Closets and Passages	116
.. pave Yards and Passages, or repair Paving	149
.. provide new or relay and repair Floors	76
.. repair Roofs	130
.. cleanse and limewash Houses	301
.. ventilate Dwellings	15
.. remove Manure and Offensive Matter	21
.. remove Animals kept in such a condition as to be a nuisance	18
.. alter Chimneys and miscellaneous	281
.. reduce Number of Persons occupying Houses ...	30
.. repair Staircases	7
.. fix 4-inch Ventilating Pipes	19
.. repair Walls	48
.. insert Damp-proof Courses	74
	<u><u>*4682</u></u>

* The 4682 Defects ordered to be remedied were contained in 4559 Notices,
and of these 227 were Formal and 4332 Informal Orders.

STATEMENT C.

Showing the Localities of Sewer Gas Escapes.

	No.
Into Breakfast Rooms, Sitting Rooms, and Dining Rooms	1
.. Houses from Rat Holes	1
.. Kitchens and Sculleries	1
.. Basement Kitchens and Cellars	7
.. Lobbies and other parts of Houses	4
.. Internal Water Closets	2
.. External Water Closets	69
.. Yards, from around badly set Gullies, defective Drains, etc.	98
From Soil Pipes	11
.. Heads and Joints of downright Rain Water Pipes ...	18
.. Untrapped Rain Water Cisterns	6
.. Gullies in Stables	1
.. Ventilating Pipes	9
	228
And in connection with Houses in which Infectious Diseases have arisen	117
Total	345

STATEMENT D.

In connection with Infectious Diseases Inspection, the following defects were found, either in the houses referred to in the certificates, or in the houses, closets, etc., in the same yard.

	No.
Defective and Foul Ashpits	2
„ and dilapidated Closets	1
„ and choked Drains	9
„ and unventilated Soil Pipes	1
„ Urinal, Bath and Lavatory Wastes	2
„ Paving and Surface Channels	15
„ Untrapped or badly set Gullies to Sink and Yard Drains	6
„ Water Closet Hoppers and Flushing Apparatus	10
„ Spouting	4
Foul Brick and Defective Shafts to Sinks	2
Foul and Defective Rain Water Cisterns	1
Filthy Urinals, Closets and Passages	6
Filthy Houses... ..	8
Escapes of Sewer Gas into:	
External Closets	47
Living Rooms and Sculleries	2
Yards, from defective Drains, badly set Gullies, or Rain Water Pipes connected direct with the Sewers or Drains	68
Total	184

STATEMENT E.

**In connection with the Inspection of Factories and Workshops,
the following Sanitary defects have been found, and Formal and
Informal Notices served.**

	No. of Orders.
To abolish Manure and Ash-pits	2
.. provide Ash-tubs or Bins	7
.. erect New Water Closets	5
.. fix Closet Basins and Syphons... ..	4
.. repair Flushing Apparatus and lay on Water Supply	5
.. alter and ventilate Soil Pipes	1
.. relay and repair defective Drains	3
.. clear choked Drains	4
.. fix Traps or Gully Gratings	1
.. erect, alter, screen, or repair Urinals	4
.. provide new, or relay or repair Floors	3
.. repair Roofs	4
.. cleanse and limewash Workshops	38
.. repair Walls	2
.. fix 4-inch Ventilating Pipes	5
.. provide Light and Ventilation	2
Total	90

STATEMENT F.

**Showing the number of Offensive Trades carried on, and
Registered and Licensed Premises within the Borough
requiring the constant attention of the Inspectors.**

DESCRIPTION OF TRADE.								No.
Slaughter Houses (Registered)	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	69
.. .. (Public)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Tripe Houses	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	30
Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	254
Cowsheds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
Milk Shops and Dairies	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1329
Tallow Melters	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	1
Chemical Works	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	2
Tanners and Fellmongers	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	2
Bone Boilers	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	1
Knacker's Yard	.	...	...	...	.	...	...	1
Gut Scrapers	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	2

STATEMENT G.

Showing the quantity of Meat, etc., condemned by the
Inspectors of Foods during the year 1912.

MEAT, ETC., CONDEMNED AND DESTROYED.

						Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Meat	...	...	...	...	...	96	6	1	26
Fish	...	...	...	...	...	18	19	3	15
Fruit	...	...	...	...	...	1	16	2	0
Vegetables ..	...	...	...	..	.	1	2	2	9
Rabbits	...	...	...	..	...		582		
Preserved Foods	...	...	...	...	...		6,871		
Oysters	...	...	..	...	...		2,100		
Poultry	...	...	...		.		149		
Eggs	...	...	...	...	...		2,800		
Hares	...	...	...	...	..		40		
Game	...	...	...	..	...		345		

APPENDIX V.

REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS OF FOODS.

Messrs. MARTIN TYLDESLEY & FREDK. SOWERBUTTS.

During the year 1912 inspection has been made of the following:—Wholesale fish, fruit and vegetable markets (daily); retail fish market (daily, Mondays excepted); general markets (Wednesday and Saturday); meat market (Saturday); cattle markets (fat and store stock); Corporation and private slaughter houses; butchers', fishmongers', fruiterers', and greengrocers' shops; hawkers' carts and barrows; pork pie manufactories; restaurants; tripe auction; tripe boilers' premises; jam manufactory; cold air stores (Corporation and private); gut scrapers' premises; knackers' yard; and cowsheds.

The amount of food voluntarily surrendered or seized is given in Statement G in the Chief Inspector's Report.

The number of carcasses destroyed during the year for tuberculous was as follows:—

Beef	...	..	...	150 carcasses.
				23 quarters.
Pork	.	...	..	34 carcasses.

In addition to the above carcasses, 3 tons 8 cwt. 1 qr. 11 lbs. of offals were destroyed on account of localised tuberculous.

There were five summonses issued during the year in respect to three cases. Two of the defendants were given the benefit of the doubt, two were fined £5 each, and one 20s. One trader was cautioned by the Committee.

MARTIN TYLDESLEY,

FREDERICK SOWERBUTTS,

Inspectors of Foods,

APPENDIX VI.

REPORT OF THE HEALTH VISITORS.

(v) MRS. HARTSHORN'S REPORT.

To the Medical Officer of Health.

SIR,—I beg to submit my Annual Report on particulars of work done by me during the past year of 1912.

BIRTHS.

During the year, 1,120 births were notified on my district. Of these 23 were doctors' cases. Eight notifications were accompanied by a request "not to visit."

49 of the births visited were made by Miss Whyte, while 254 births were visited by me on District II. during the absence of my colleague through illness.

After a first visit had been made 407 were passed on to the "Voluntary Health Visitors."

The majority of these babies were breast fed, and the tendency to breast feeding appears to be by no means on the wane, although there still prevails amongst the few the adherence of the old fashioned methods of bread sop, oatmeal, and a combination of other foods, this usually occurring where the infants are taken charge of by the grandmothers.

The discontinuing of breast feeding arises from various causes, such as mother returning to work, insufficient breast milk often caused by insufficient nourishment, etc.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.

19 were illegitimate births.

DISCHARGE FROM EYES.

38 babies had discharge from eyes. Seven were serious, four were treated at the Infirmary and three by private doctors, the others being of a very slight character.

RE-VISITS.

1,469 re-visits were made during this period to watch the progress of child and the carrying out of instructions.

In all cases printed instructions and a special handbill is left dealing with the "danger of fire to young children." In very many homes now the children are thus safe-guarded.

FINAL VISITS.

456 final visits have been made at the end of twelve months from date of birth.

97 of these have died before attaining the age of one year; while 121 have removed from house, town or country, thus being lost sight of.

With few exceptions the infants are doing well. The final visits are incomplete owing to the extra work I have been called upon to do.

PHTHISIS.

241 visits and re-visits have been made to persons suffering from phthisis. Advice, written and verbal, has been given with regard to minimising the infection, etc. Sputum bottles or cups are left where necessary.

HOMEWORKERS.

55 homes of outworkers have been visited: four were discovered to have some member of the family suffering from phthisis and one from cancer. The homes were for the most part fairly clean.

SPECIALS AND COMPLAINTS.

56 visits and re-visits have been made *re* dirty homes, neglected children, etc., two of which, after repeated visits had been made without any improvement being effected, were reported to N.S.P.C.C.

MILK DEPOT.

For two weeks I attended at Milk Depot in the afternoons during the absence of the Manageress.

Yours obediently,

H. HARTSHORN.

(B) MISS WHYTE'S REPORT.

To the Medical Officer of Health.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following particulars of work done by me during the past year, 1912.

BIRTHS.

1,251 births were notified in my district; six of these were notified by Poor Law doctors. On 31 notifications a special request was made not to visit, and on ten the midwife reported the baby as dead; all the remainder, 1,240 in number, were visited at least once. 254 were visited by Mrs. Hartshorn during my illness.

In 15 instances the baby was found to be dead when visited, due in most cases to premature birth.

257 cases were passed on to the Voluntary Health Visitors. Three births were visited that had been attended by midwives but had not been notified.

29 of the births were illegitimate. Special visits were made to these cases to ensure proper care and feeding.

The majority of the babies are breast fed. In all cases instructions, written and verbal, are given in the general rearing of infants.

DISCHARGE FROM EYES.

30 cases were found to have some discharge from one or both eyes; these were not serious and soon recovered by home treatment. Four had ophthalmia; three were sent to the Infirmary, and recovered in a short time; one was treated by a private doctor for some weeks and then taken to the Infirmary; it is still under treatment, but has lost the sight of one eye.

RE-VISITS.

1,558 re-visits have been made during the year to note the progress of the child, to observe the carrying out of instructions, and to give further advice where necessary.

FINAL VISITS.

534 visits were made when the child reached the age of twelve months. The majority of these were healthy children. 115 others who had been first visited twelve months before had removed, some having left the town and were lost sight of; 100 others had died before reaching that age; whilst 209 were taken over by the Voluntary Health Visitors, and therefore no final visit was paid by me.

There are several cases that have not yet been re-visited owing to my illness at the end of the year.

PHTHISIS.

138 visits and 79 re-visits were made to phthisis cases. Advice was given with regard to the prevention of spread of infection, and literature and sputum bottles were left.

For two weeks in July I was at the Tuberculosis Dispensary during the nurse's annual holiday, and also for four weeks during September and October pending the appointment of a nurse.

SPECIAL VISITS.

20 visits were made to homes kept in a dirty condition: a few showed some signs of improvement after repeated visiting. 15 visits were made to children reported to be neglected: certain of these were referred to the C.O.S. or the N.S.P.C.C., according to the case. Two visits were made *re* a complaint that children with whooping cough were allowed to mix too freely with healthy children in the streets.

HOMEWORKERS.

The homes of 72 homeworkers were inspected. In two cases the homes were in a dirty condition, and in six instances phthisis existed in the home.

MIDWIVES.

Two afternoons were occupied in assisting the Medical Officer of Health with the inspection of midwives, and ten visits were made to midwives in their own homes.

J. WHYTE.

Cert. Roy. San. Inst., C.M.B.

APPENDIX VII.

REFUSE DISPOSAL DEPARTMENT.

Report of the Superintendent, Mr. J. L. FREER.

I beg to submit the following particulars of work done in the Refuse Disposal Department during the past year, 1912:—

Population of Borough	229,294
Area (in acres)	8,582
Miles of Streets	185½

The *House Refuse* of the Borough is all collected by Corporation workmen, with the exception of one small district (Knighton) which is still scavenged by contract. Almost all houses are now provided with the portable covered galvanized iron bins, of which there are 55,105. The Borough is divided into seventeen districts. The men work in gangs of six, with two horses and carts to each gang. Each gang is able to collect fifty-one loads per week. The wages are 27s. per week for collectors and 28s. for drivers: the latter have to attend to their horses, while the collectors wash the carts and clean the harness. Drivers required for Sunday stable duty are granted an extra shilling.

Ash-pit and Trade Refuse and Stable Manure is collected as follows:—The town is divided into four districts. There are four gangs of four men each, with two horses and carts to each gang. The men are paid 5d. per ton of ash-pit refuse collected, and 5d. per load for trade refuse and stable manure, and their average earnings are:—Collectors, 32s. per week; drivers, 34s. per week. The drivers get the extra 2s. for attending to their horses and harness.

The Plant consists of 62 carts, 47 railway wagons, 3 slop carts, and 1 tip wagon.

The number of men employed is as follows:—

Portable Ash-bin Men	...	...	...	88
Ash-pit Men	..	...	...	16
Foremen	..	...	...	2
Wagoners	...	...	...	3
Wharf Men	...	...	..	8
"Tip" Men at Destructors	...	...		4
Old Men, Sorting Refuse	...	...		4
Mess Room Attendants	..	...	...	2
Total	...	...	...	127

The number of horses is 43.

	1912.	1911.	
Portable Ash-bins collected weekly	55,105	54,702	403 more
Portable Ash-bins collected twice a week	492	480	12 more
Ash-pits emptied every month ...	605	671	66 less
Manure-pits emptied at short intervals	188	228	40 less

AMOUNT OF REFUSE COLLECTED.

	TONS. 1912.	TONS. 1911.	TONS.
From Portable Ash-bins	37,521	36,662	859 more
From Ash-pits	5,648	5,643	5 more
Trade Refuse	2,068	1,919	149 more
Various Refuse (Specials) ...	119	167	48 less
From Knighton District (House Refuse	2,179	2,106	73 more
Total Tons	47,535	46,497	1,038 more

Of the above quantity, 2,132 tons were taken to Manure Wharves and Tips; the remainder was burnt at the Destructors. The amount of stable manure collected was 5,598 cart loads.

The sales of manure during 1912 were as follows:—

	TONS.	£	s.	d.
536 Railway Wagon loads, weight	3,896	530	0	0
96 Cart loads	96	10	15	0
Total	3,992	540	15	0
Previous year	4,303	591	12	6

TRADE REFUSE.

3,745 loads of trade refuse (weight, 2,068 tons) were removed and taken to the Destructors, the payment received amounting to £468 2s. 6d.

[NOTE.—A charge of 2s. 6d. per load is made for collecting and burning trade refuse, or 2s. per ton for burning only.]

DILAPIDATED DUST-BINS.

2,294 dilapidated dust-bins were reported: these are renewed by the landlord.

“TATTING.”

The saleable articles picked out of the house refuse are sold, and one-half of the proceeds is divided amongst the Ash-bin men and the Destructor firemen, the other half being retained by the Corporation. The amount received by the men averaged 7s. 9½d. per head per quarter.

HOSPITAL SATURDAY SOCIETY.

All workers in this department subscribe one penny weekly, the total amount raised last year being £27 4s. 0d.

DESTRUCTORS.

AMOUNT OF REFUSE RECEIVED AT THE DESTRUCTORS.

Delivered to Destructors.	Nedham Street.	Mill Lane.	Lero.	West Humber- stone.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
By Corporation ...	11,046	11,379	11,423	11,555	45,403
By Tradesmen ..	378	1,023	811	89	2,301
Total for 1912 ...	11,424	12,402	12,234	11,644	47,704
Total for 1911 ...	10,865	12,302	12,870	10,359	46,396

J. L. FREER,

Superintendent.

APPENDIX VIII

STREET CLEANSING
DEPARTMENT.

Report of the Superintendent, Mr. H. F. WIGFIELD.

My report on the work carried out by the above department for the year 1912 is given below :

STREET CLEANSING.

The particulars of the streets swept are as follows, viz.:

	Hand-swept.	Machine-swept.
Once per week	38 miles	21 miles
Twice	6 ..	21½ ..
Three times per week	1 ..	11 ..
Four	0 ..	3½ ..
Six	½ ..	10½ ..
	<hr/> 45½ miles <hr/>	<hr/> 67½ miles <hr/>

Total length of roads swept, 113 miles.

Upwards of 11 miles are also hand-swept on Sundays.

The number of streets swept is 920, and they are attended to in the following manner:—Number swept once a week, 551; twice per week, 202; three times per week, 64; four times weekly, 19; six times, 84. In addition 82 streets are also swept on Sundays. Thus a length of 239 miles is down to be swept each week.

STREET GULLIES.

The number of gullies emptied during the year was 105,974, as compared with 98,241 in the year 1911. The wet season, and, consequently, flooded gullies, accounted for the increase. The actual number of gullies in the streets cleansed by this department is 9,662. The grates, therefore, are only emptied about once in five weeks on the average.

COURTS AND BACKWAYS.

240 courts, etc., are down for attention, and these were swept once a week during the year.

LOADS OF SWEEPINGS COLLECTED.

The total loads of sweepings collected during the year were:—dry, 7,723; sludge, 6,019; a total of 13,742, as compared with 12,710 in the previous year. The increase is entirely due to the large amount of mud removed owing to the wet weather experienced.

STAFF, &c.

Superintendent	...	...	...	1
Foremen	...	...	...	2
Clerk	...	...	...	1
Gangers	...	...	...	10
Sweepers	...	...	...	43
Carters	...	...	...	20
Truckmen and Youths	...	...	...	7
Paper Collectors	...	...	...	4
Street Swillers	...	...	...	3
Orderly Boys	...	...	...	8
Court Cleaners	...	...	...	2
Horsekeepers	..	..	...	2
Tipmen	...	...	...	4
Old Men	...	...	...	3
Blacksmiths, Painters, Wheelwrights, Joiner, Railway Wagon Repairer, &c.	...	...	..	11
Urinal Cleaners	...	...	...	4
Lavatory Attendants	...	..	..	5
Total				130

The hours worked each week are the same as last year, viz.:—54 hours on day work and 48 hours on night work. The wages paid to both carters and sweepers is now 28s. per week as against 27s. last year.

SANDING AND GRAVELLING.

The number of loads of sand and gravel spread during the year was 1,669, as compared with 1,547 in the previous year.

SNOW REMOVAL.

We had two falls of snow last year—a heavy fall in January and a light one in February.

The total number of loads removed was 2,049, as against none whatever in 1911; the total cost in excess of our own Staff was £278 12s. 3d., made up as follows:—Overtime (own men), £20 2s. 4d.; Highway and Sewerage Department's men, £82 7s. 7d.; "Casuals," £120 16s. 10d.; and Horse Hire, £55 5s. 6d.

STREET WATERING, &c.

There were eight hired horses engaged in street watering during the past summer, the same number as in the previous year. In addition to the above four of our own men and horses were engaged in the work in dry weather. The watering done by the Tramways Department with the three electrically-driven watering tanks was as follows:—

1912.			Loads Spread.	Quantity in Gallons.	£	s.	d.
April	...	..	584	1,051,200	68	2	8
May	...	...	403	725,400	47	0	4
June	...	...	308	554,400	35	18	8
July	...	...	369	664,200	43	1	0
August	...	...	157	282,600	18	6	4
September	...	...	261	469,800	30	9	0
			2,082	3,747,600	242	18	0
Previous year	...	...	3,327	5,988,600	388	3	0

These tanks work to instructions supplied daily by this Department. The cost of watering last year was less than the average owing to the exceptionally wet summer experienced. Eighty-three macadam roads were treated with 65 tons of calcium chloride at a cost (exclusive of carting and spreading) of £180 18s. 6d.; forty-nine roads were treated with granular calcium at a cost of £125 12s. 6d.; and 34 streets treated with liquid calcium cost £55 6s. 0d.

In 1911, seventy-six roads were treated with 115 tons of calcium chloride at a total cost of £307 5s. 0d.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS FROM CONVENIENCES.

Convenience.	Amount Received.			Amount Received Previous Year.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Horsefair Street (Ladies) ...	128	18	0	...	122	19 10
Belgrave Gate (Ladies) ...	4	9	1	...	4	9 5
Belgrave Gate (Gents) ...	10	12	7	...	10	16 8
Humberstone Gate ...	132	15	2	...	131	7 2
Waterloo Street ...	3	7	9	...	3	1 1
Haymarket ...	6	8	9	...	6	10 1
Northampton Square ...	6	0	4	...	6	9 2
Russell Square ...	1	12	9	...	2	5 3
Infirmary Square ...	2	14	10	...	5	9 9
	<u>£296 19 3</u>				<u>£293 8 5</u>	

The number of persons using the W.C.'s at Humberstone Gate Convenience was 20,161, and 11,701 persons made use of the Lavatory accommodation, the amounts taken being £84 0s. 1d. and £48 15s. 1d. respectively.

In 1911, the number of persons using the W.C.'s was 19,674 and 11,852 patronised the Lavatories. The sum received from the W.C.'s amounted to £81 19s. 6d., and £42 15s. 3d. from the Lavatories.

At the Ladies' Convenience, Horsefair Street, the amounts taken were as follows:—Lavatories, £6 17s. 10d.; care of parcels and bicycles, £7 17s. 3d.; use of W.C.'s, £114 2s. 11d.; a total of £128 18s. 0d., against £122 19s. 10d. in 1911.

ROLLING STOCK.

Street sweeping carts, 20; sludge carts, 24; market cart, 1; orderly bin cart, 1; gravel carts, 7; watering carts and vans, 23; orderly trucks, 11; gravel trucks, 7; snow ploughs, 9; channel scraper, 1; snow scrapers, 5; horse brushes, 14; dray, 1; a total of 124 vehicles.

HOSPITAL FUND.

All adults in this Department subscribe one penny weekly, and all boys one penny monthly, to the above fund: the amount subscribed last year reaching the sum of £25.

SUMMARY OF MATERIALS HANDLED.

The loads of material handled during the year were as follows:—

	1912.	1911.
Sweepings collected (dry)	7,412	7,966
.. .. (sludge)	6,019	4,744
Horse Manure collected (orderly boxes) ..	905	920
Market Refuse	858	861
Horse Manure, recarted to gardens ..	379	534
Sweepings	740	676
Loads of Snow removed	2,049	Nil
Loads of Gravel spread	1,669	1,547
Loads of Water spread (own carts) ..	9,960	17,344
Miscellaneous	851	902
Stable Refuse to Jarvis Street ..	312	312
	<hr/> 31,154 <hr/>	<hr/> 35,808 <hr/>

An increase of 1,632 loads of sweepings collected is shown. The decrease of 7,384 loads of water spread more than accounts for the deficiency of 4,654 loads in the totals.

H. F. WIGFIELD

Cleansing Superintendent.

APPENDIX IX.



STATISTICAL TABLES.

(For List of Tables see page 6 of Report.)

MUNICIPAL WARDS. TABLE 1.
Area, Number of Inhabited Houses and Population.

WARD.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		Area in Acres.	No. of Inhabited Tenements Census 1911.	No. of Inhabited Tenements July, 1912.	Persons per Tenement Census 1911.	Population Census 1911.	Estimated Population, 1912.
1. St. Martin's	...	81	602	618	4.49	2704	2774
2. Newton	153	2207	2215	4.20	9274	9303
3. St. Margaret's	...	274	3097	3097	4.27	13254	13224
4. Wyggeston	...	111	3383	3405	4.31	14594	14675
5. Latimer	250	3691	3716	4.64	17127	17242
6. Charnwood	...	116	1959	1962	4.32	8464	8475
7. Wycliffe	147	2725	2711	4.29	11712	11630
8. De Montfort	...	350	1692	1648	4.40	7458	7251
9. The Castle	...	370	3137	3128	4.34	13645	13575
10. Westcotes	801	5577	5776	4.22	23554	24374
11. The Abbey	...	891	4436	4504	4.66	20699	20988
12. Belgrave	1013	3699	3760	4.34	16081	16318
13. West Humberstone	...	887	3929	4076	4.74	18635	19320
14. Spinney Hill	...	702	5359	5508	4.42	23717	24345
15. Knighton	910	3555	3722	4.20	14931	15632
16. Aylestone	1530	2433	2527	4.68	11393	11826

TABLE 2.

Births, Deaths, and Deaths under 1 year in each Municipal Ward in 1912 and previous years.

NAME OF WARD.	1906			1907			1908			1909			1910			1911			1912		
	Total Births.	Total Deaths.	Deaths under 1 year.	Total Births.	Total Deaths.	Deaths under 1 year.	Total Births.	Total Deaths.	Deaths under 1 year.	Total Births.	Total Deaths.	Deaths under 1 year.	Total Births.	Total Deaths.	Deaths under 1 year.	Total Births.	Total Deaths.	Deaths under 1 year.	Total Births.	Total Deaths.	Deaths under 1 year.
1. St. Martin's	55	70	13	57	45	11	54	51	12	51	28	6	59	40	13	49	32	7	40	32	5
2. Newton	321	238	83	287	150	40	178*	188	55	474*	179	53	255	151	40	251	166	49	235	174	11
3. St. Margaret's	117	210	72	372	215	68	357	238	64	341	194	53	339	193	63	371	217	70	369	200	59
4. Wyggeston	490	243	109	404	282	94	456	278	100	441	271	73	453	230	82	468	263	79	474	317	69
5. Latimer	515	261	80	178	267	80	480	265	73	417	229	55	468	259	80	473	255	88	478	271	60
6. Charnwood	210	153	35	181	108	27	187	100	23	168	83	10	154	101	23	137	128	23	141	103	15
7. Wycliffe	223	261	56	197	162	28	190	276	29	176	172	32	218	146	15	209	161	35	195	233	21
8. De Montfort	100	112	15	93	89	14	84	105	15	90	103	16	86	76	13	106	94	12	93	105	10
9. The Castle	316	213	63	349	185	43	314	207	41	296	212	58	305	198	48	322	203	49	298	190	40
10. Westcotes	508	255	61	534	190	44	485	174	52	471	245	50	496	219	56	486	260	46	475	264	36
11. The Abbey	591	292	84	531	264	73	487	215	67	494	274	69	546	201	59	488	218	53	498	221	10
12. Belgrave	502	220	84	454	212	47	451	206	54	394	216	42	414	170	48	349	189	31	401	214	12
13. West Hamberstone	518	159	64	496	187	47	484	269	58	476	238	65	523	197	49	517	236	75	445	281	39
14. Spinney Hill	550	264	63	507	240	59	541	266	47	532	259	56	465	230	37	450	222	30	484	241	37
15. Knighton	261	129	22	280	99	16	284	135	17	270	120	18	251	113	18	270	111	8	254	127	21
16. Aylestone	288	174	71	261	111	28	271	115	30	275	129	32	295	126	34	275	117	21	302	130	27

N.B. In order to make a fair comparison, all the deaths at the Borough Asylum and Union Workhouse have been subtracted, though not distributed. The Poor Law Infirmary at North Evington is just outside the Borough Boundary. The deaths occurring there have been distributed in their respective Wards with the exception of those transferred to the Infirmary from the Workhouse; these have been dealt with in the same way as Workhouse deaths. The births at the Maternity Hospital have been distributed to their respective Wards since 1909.

* Includes births occurring at Maternity Hospital.

TABLE 3.
Vital Statistics in each Municipal Ward in 1912 and previous three years.

NAME OF WARD.	1909			1910			1911			1912		
	Death Rate.	Birth Rate.	Infant Mortality.	Death Rate.	Birth Rate.	Infant Mortality.	Death Rate.	Birth Rate.	Infant Mortality.	Death Rate.	Birth Rate.	Infant Mortality.
1. St. Martin ...	9.7	17.7	117	14.0	20.7	220	11.8	18.1	142	11.5	14.4	125
2. Newton ...	19.8	24.2	243	16.4	27.7	156	17.8	27.0	195	18.7	25.2	187
3. St. Margaret's ...	14.0	24.7	155	13.9	24.4	185	16.3	27.9	188	15.1	27.7	159
4. Wyggeston ...	18.9	30.5	165	15.6	30.8	181	18.0	32.0	168	21.6	32.2	145
5. Latimer ...	13.2	24.1	131	14.8	26.9	170	14.8	27.6	186	15.8	27.7	125
6. Charnwood ...	9.3	18.8	59	11.3	17.3	149	15.0	16.1	167	12.1	16.6	106
7. Wycliffe ...	18.0	19.3	181	14.2	19.2	68	14.9	17.8	167	20.0	16.7	107
8. De Montfort ...	13.9	12.2	177	10.2	11.5	151	12.6	14.2	113	14.4	12.8	107
9. The Castle ...	15.3	20.8	195	13.8	21.3	157	14.8	23.5	152	14.4	21.9	134
10. Westcotes ...	10.6	19.3	106	8.8	19.9	112	11.0	20.6	94	10.8	19.4	75
11. The Abbey ...	13.3	24.1	139	9.4	25.7	108	10.5	23.5	108	10.5	23.7	80
12. Belgrave ...	13.1	24.0	106	10.2	24.9	115	11.7	21.7	88	13.1	24.5	104
13. West Humberstone ...	8.8	27.7	136	11.0	28.2	93	13.2	27.7	145	14.6	23.0	87
14. Spinney Hill ...	10.3	21.3	105	9.2	18.4	79	9.3	18.9	66	10.0	19.8	76
15. Knighton ...	7.8	17.7	66	7.0	15.7	71	7.4	18.0	29	8.1	16.2	82
16. Aylestone ...	11.1	23.8	116	10.7	25.2	115	10.2	24.1	76	10.9	25.5	89
Whole Borough ...	12.90	22.23	126.6	11.29	21.66	126.4	13.40	22.94	130.0	13.59	22.59	109.0

NOTE.—The population has been calculated from the number of inhabited houses in each ward.
 Wycliffe Ward contains the Union Workhouse, and West Humberstone Ward the Borough Asylum. It is not possible to distribute the deaths in these institutions to their respective wards, but they have been subtracted from the wards in question in order to enable a fair comparison to be made. The population of these institutions (Workhouse, 966; Asylum, 887) has also been subtracted.
 The Union Infirmary is just outside the Borough Boundary. The deaths occurring there have been distributed to their respective wards, with the exception of the deaths of persons who had been transferred to the Infirmary from the Workhouse. These have been treated in the same way as Workhouse deaths.
 The Maternity Hospital, Causeway Lane, is in Newton Ward. The births which occurred there have since 1909 been distributed.

TABLE 4. MUNICIPAL WARDS.**Average Rates for Five Years, 1908-1912.**

WARD.			Average Rates.		
			Death-rate.	Birth-rate.	Infant Mortality.
(1)			(2)	(3)	4.
1.	St. Martin's	...	12·8	17·8	165
2.	Newton	...	18·6	25·9	204
3.	St. Margaret's	...	15·3	26·2	173
4.	Wyggeston	...	18·7	31·5	175
5.	Latimer	...	14·8	27·0	152
6.	Charnwood	...	11·7	17·9	120
7.	Wycliffe	...	16·6	18·3	133
8.	De Montfort	...	13·1	12·4	145
9.	The Castle	...	14·6	22·0	153
10.	Westcotes	...	9·6	20·0	99
11.	The Abbey	...	11·1	24·2	114
12.	Belgrave	...	12·1	24·6	106
13.	West Humberstone	...	12·0	26·9	116
14.	Spinney Hill	...	9·9	20·0	82
15.	Knighton	...	7·9	17·3	61
16.	Aylestone	...	10·6	24·5	101
Whole Borough			13·48	23·79	124

MUNICIPAL WARDS. TABLE 5.

**Zymotic-rates, Diarrhœa-rates and Phthisis-rates
in 1912.**

WARD.	Zymotic- rate, exclusive of Diarrhœa.	Diarrhœa. rate.	Phthisis- rate.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. St. Martin's ...	·0	·3	·0
2. Newton ..	1·8	·3	2·0
3. St. Margaret's ...	·9	·3	1·9
4. Wyggeston ...	2·4	·2	1·9
5. Latimer ...	1·6	·1	1·2
6. Charnwood ...	·4	·0	·7
7. Wycliffe ...	·3	·0	1·8
8. De Montfort ...	·4	·0	·6
9. The Castle ...	·5	·0	1·6
10. Westcotes ..	·9	·0	1·2
11. The Abbey ...	1·0	·0	·9
12. Belgrave ...	1·4	·1	1·0
13. West Humberstone ...	·7	·0	1·7
14. Spinney Hill ...	·5	·0	·6
15. Knighton ...	·1	·0	·6
16. Aylestone ..	·3	·0	·7

N.B.—The deaths occurring in the Leicester Infirmary have been distributed to their respective wards. Those occurring in the Workhouse and in the Borough Asylum, have had to be excluded, as the addresses of the patients are not obtainable. In the case of Wards 7 and 13 a deduction has been made from the population on account of the inmates of the Workhouse and Asylum respectively.

The Union Infirmary is just outside the Borough, and the deaths there are distributed to their respective wards, with the exception of the deaths of persons transferred to the Infirmary from the Workhouse. These have been treated in the same way as the Workhouse deaths.

TABLE 6.
Deaths in each Ward from all causes in 1912.

WARD.	0 to 1 year.			5 to 60.	Over 60 years.		Total all ages.	Smallpox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid Fever.	Other Zymotics.	Total.	Diarrhoea.	Phthisis.	Respiratory Diseases.	Other Causes.	(Contusions.	Total.
	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)															
No. 1.	St. Martin's...	5	...	15	12	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	25	...	32
" 2.	Newton ...	44	21	64	45	174	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	19	34	98	3	157
" 3.	St. Margaret's ...	59	17	73	51	260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	26	41	110	6	188
" 4.	Wyggeston ...	69	60	92	96	317	...	...	32	...	3	1	...	...	...	3	28	56	186	6	281
" 5.	Latimer ...	60	38	109	67	274	...	...	15	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	21	49	165	8	216
" 6.	Charnwood ...	15	5	39	44	103	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	6	20	72	1	99
" 7.	Wycliffe ...	21	5	83	124	233	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	38	167	3	229
" 8.	De Montfort ...	10	4	40	51	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	23	74	...	102
" 9.	The Castle ...	10	14	71	71	196	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	22	27	136	3	188
" 10.	Westcotes ...	36	19	113	96	264	...	...	7	...	3	3	...	...	...	2	30	37	170	2	211
" 11.	The Abbey ...	40	20	83	78	221	...	...	3	...	7	5	...	...	...	...	19	41	130	6	199
" 12.	Belgrave ...	42	26	78	68	214	...	...	6	...	4	8	...	...	...	2	17	42	125	4	190
" 13.	West Humberstone...	39	25	128	92	284	...	...	11	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	34	39	190	6	270
" 14.	Spiney Hill ...	37	25	91	91	244	...	...	3	...	4	2	...	...	...	2	17	40	163	9	231
" 15.	Knighton ...	21	4	54	48	127	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	10	12	98	3	125
" 16.	Aylestone ...	27	2	50	51	130	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	9	33	83	...	126
Union Workhouse ...	...	1	1	1	9	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	10	...	12
Borough Asylum ...	...	...	...	36	33	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	63	...	69
Workhouse deaths at Poor Law Infirmary ...	...	3	...	20	51	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	13	49	...	73

Deaths in Institutions have been subtracted from the Wards in which the Institutions are situated; and (except in the case of the Workhouse and Asylum) have been distributed to the Wards to which they belong. Deaths of persons transferred from the Workhouse to the Poor Law Infirmary, however, have not been distributed, as the home addresses of such persons are not obtainable.

TABLE 7.

VITAL STATISTICS OF 37 GREAT PROVINCIAL TOWNS* of over 100,000 Population (arranged in Alphabetical order). (From figures supplied in advance by the Registrar General.) For the year 1912:

TOWNS.	Estimated Population 1912	Death-rate (Corrected for Institutions only).	Birth-rate.	Deaths under 1 year per 1000 Births	Death-rates per 1000 persons living from :—					
					Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Enteric Fever	Diarrhoea and Enteritis, (under 2 years) per 1000 Births.
London ...	4,519,754	13.6	24.5	91	0.40	0.04	0.10	0.22	0.03	12.42
Birkenhead ...	133,427	14.3	28.3	97	0.40	0.08	0.15	0.36	0.04	17.29
Birmingham ...	850,947	14.1	26.2	112	0.67	0.18	0.12	0.39	0.04	10.36
Blackburn ...	133,560	14.2	20.4	118	0.41	0.02	0.07	0.20	0.05	12.89
Bolton ...	182,524	13.4	22.4	98	0.19	0.05	0.12	0.21	0.05	8.57
Bradford ...	289,609	14.4	19.4	99	0.17	0.04	0.20	0.05	0.17	4.47
Brighton ...	132,265	12.7	18.9	76	0.18	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.05	6.82
Bristol ...	359,432	13.3	21.4	103	0.44	0.03	0.13	0.19	0.01	7.30
Burnley ...	108,012	14.7	23.0	145	0.22	0.03	0.06	0.33	0.07	16.17
Cardiff ...	184,633	13.7	25.0	110	1.10	0.04	0.17	0.31	0.08	10.85
Coventry ...	111,166	12.0	26.6	76	0.47	0.17	0.25	0.31	0.00	4.40
Derby ...	124,544	12.1	23.5	79	0.06	0.02	0.10	0.14	0.02	7.19
Gateshead ...	117,848	15.4	27.5	103	0.95	0.04	0.20	0.43	0.02	8.04
Halifax ...	101,104	14.7	18.3	81	0.15	0.08	0.05	0.08	0.04	4.89
Huddersfield ...	109,513	13.6	18.9	96	0.19	0.18	0.08	0.24	0.02	5.34
Hull ...	282,988	14.4	27.7	101	0.53	0.00	0.07	0.09	0.12	10.60

Leeds ...	447,746	14.2	23.2	101	0.36	0.09	0.21	0.12	0.04	9.84
Leicester ...	229,294	13.4	22.1	110	0.42	0.05	0.09	0.21	0.03	8.89
Liverpool ...	752,021	18.1	29.6	125	1.45	0.11	0.14	0.36	0.03	20.42
Manchester ...	723,531	16.0	25.4	121	0.68	0.07	0.13	0.41	0.06	14.18
Middlesbrough ...	106,550	17.2	31.7	125	1.70	0.19	0.08	0.07	0.08	9.81
Newcastle-on-Tyne	269,196	14.2	26.9	101	0.61	0.13	0.11	0.15	0.06	6.65
Norwich ...	122,479	12.7	21.8	104	0.15	0.11	0.16	0.03	0.06	9.76
Nottingham ...	262,574	14.4	23.7	117	0.62	0.09	0.10	0.27	0.05	12.25
Oldham ...	148,839	16.1	23.0	117	0.44	0.05	0.08	0.43	0.00	12.58
Portsmouth ...	236,731	12.9	23.7	82	0.40	0.12	0.53	0.22	0.09	9.99
Plymouth ...	112,612	14.9	21.7	107	0.05	0.01	0.18	0.25	0.08	11.48
Preston ...	117,631	16.6	23.3	123	0.78	0.31	0.34	0.38	0.07	12.08
Rhondda ...	157,952	13.5	33.0	128	0.81	0.11	0.11	0.51	0.10	11.55
Salford ...	232,734	16.5	26.4	128	1.06	0.04	0.14	0.55	0.08	14.84
Sheffield ...	466,408	14.2	27.6	106	0.39	0.07	0.10	0.41	0.09	10.72
Southampton ...	120,891	13.0	23.2	85	0.15	0.02	0.14	0.29	0.07	11.07
South Shields ...	109,678	15.6	30.4	106	0.59	0.05	0.05	0.45	0.03	6.32
Stockport ...	110,781	14.6	22.7	107	0.47	0.05	0.13	0.33	0.05	8.39
Stoke-on-Trent ...	237,159	15.8	31.3	128	0.23	0.12	0.25	0.30	0.11	17.02
Sunderland ...	151,832	15.9	31.4	115	0.44	0.01	0.14	0.28	0.03	6.31
Swansea ...	117,328	13.3	27.6	100	0.61	0.05	0.28	0.28	0.01	10.83

* Croydon, West Ham and other Boroughs in Greater London have been excluded as not being strictly comparable with the great provincial towns.

TABLE 8.
Deaths in each Ward from Phthisis during the Ten Years, 1903-1912.

No. OF WARD.	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	Total Deaths from Phthisis in 10 years.	Average Annual Phthisis Rate.
1. St. Martin's	...	6	7	8	2	4	1	2	5	0	40	1.44
2. Newton	...	7	18	23	12	17	15	16	26	19	173	1.85
3. St. Margaret's	...	21	27	29	20	19	13	14	23	26	216	1.63
4. Wiggaston	...	29	35	31	26	31	26	27	20	28	283	1.92
5. Laimer	...	26	35	25	32	24	24	22	26	21	261	1.51
6. Chanwood	...	10	16	19	15	11	9	10	12	6	125	1.47
7. Wycliffe	...	13	14	15	24	18	22	11	7	11	150	1.28
8. De Montfort	...	8	12	14	5	3	4	3	6	5	69	.95
9. The Castle	...	16	21	29	19	19	12	19	25	22	201	1.48
10. Westcotes	...	19	25	23	12	17	31	25	31	30	231	.94
11. The Abbey	...	14	19	25	35	33	21	26	17	19	228	1.08
12. Belgrave	...	8	13	26	20	18	24	18	12	17	169	1.03
13. West Humberstone	...	8	8	11	21	13	23	24	33	32	175	.90
14. Spinney Hill	...	22	25	20	18	21	29	27	20	17	214	.87
15. Knighton	...	6	10	9	6	8	15	5	6	10	82	.52
16. Aylestone	...	18	24	17	6	19	12	16	9	9	144	1.21
Union Workhouse	...	28	33	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	...
Borough Asylum	...	7	11	5	2	12	9	11	5	2	76	...
Poor Law Infirmary (from Workhouse)	5	4	10	19	...
Transferable death (Ward not known)	1	...	1	...
TOTAL	266	353	288	339	275	287	296	281	288	284	2951	1.28
General Infirmary	...	4	6	9	2	2	4	6	7	1	47	...
Poor Law Infirmary	36	30	53	36	45	53	253	...

N.B. The deaths from Phthisis occurring at the Union Workhouse and at the Borough Asylum have been subtracted from Wycliffe and West Humberstone Wards respectively, but have not been distributed to the wards to which the persons belonged; whilst the deaths occurring at the General and Poor Law Infirmaries have been distributed, except in the cases of persons removed to the Poor Law Infirmary from the Workhouse, these have been treated in the same way as Workhouse deaths.

TABLE 9.

LEICESTER BOROUGH.

Showing estimated Population, Marriage-rates, Birth-rates,
and Death-rates (General and Zymotic) per 1000 living
during the last 68 years, 1845-1912.

Year.	Estimated Population.	Marriage Rate.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Zymotic (Death) Rate.	Infant Mortality.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1845	54,737	24.04	40.14	30.85	9.07	
1846	55,707	21.00	39.72	29.48	8.11	
1847	56,696	18.80	35.36	25.69	4.12	
1848	57,705	20.86	34.71	25.77	5.87	
1849	58,736	21.58	36.96	28.73	7.05	
1850	59,788	24.04	37.45	23.64	4.13	
1851	60,760	21.11	40.11	25.57	5.48	
1852	61,467	22.96	38.83	28.84	8.42	
1853	62,181	22.90	36.71	27.02	5.45	
1854	62,903	20.40	39.06	25.11	6.65	
1855	63,624	19.14	36.16	23.55	2.87	
1856	64,366	20.02	37.32	21.16	3.10	
1857	65,119	20.60	37.48	27.58	8.19	
1858	65,835	19.14	34.54	28.76	8.07	
1859	66,663	22.56	37.77	24.59	4.99	
1860	67,456	19.81	38.05	20.47	1.27	
1861	68,638	13.58	37.01	25.25	5.71	
1862	70,986	21.30	38.07	23.38	3.01	
1863	73,413	25.74	40.00	29.95	7.96	
1864	75,922	25.68	41.01	26.96	5.41	
1865	78,516	25.38	41.09	25.02	5.20	208.9
1866	81,197	24.94	42.02	23.33	3.37	205.1
1867	83,970	22.18	41.66	24.59	4.31	226.2
1868	86,837	22.62	41.32	28.15	7.88	256.6
1869	89,804	21.12	41.87	25.60	5.10	229.0
1870	92,873	21.22	40.90	27.33	7.24	235.2
1871	95,823	23.06	41.55	26.07	5.83	252.4
1872	98,251	23.90	42.36	26.95	8.23	231.3
1873	100,741	24.00	44.14	23.83	5.05	208.4
1874	103,294	20.90	42.34	24.29	3.83	222.6
1875	105,913	22.36	40.31	27.28	6.56	242.0
1876	108,599	22.64	44.02	23.58	5.26	199.9
1877	111,355	21.24	42.68	23.48	3.21	188.7
1878	114,182	19.38	41.85	21.89	4.18	205.2
1879	117,083	19.48	40.11	22.64	3.06	187.3
1880	120,059	19.60	40.04	24.73	6.48	220.1
1881	123,146	18.66	38.26	21.55	4.45	204.8
1882	126,275	19.02	38.46	20.04	3.23	194.4

TABLE 9.—Continued.

Year.	Estimated Population.	Marriage Rate.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Zymotic (Death) Rate.	Infant Mortality.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1883	129,483	18.64	37.26	19.18	2.56	190.7
1884	132,773	17.34	36.53	22.12	4.20	233.5
1885	136,147	16.36	34.39	19.39	3.32	193.5
1886	139,606	17.46	34.80	19.62	2.81	216.5
1887	143,153	16.60	32.79	19.10	3.05	215.8
1888	146,790	15.48	32.79	18.16	2.45	204.7
1889	150,520	16.08	31.82	16.63	2.30	209.6
1890	154,344	16.52	30.44	17.79	2.18	203.7
1891*	177,353†	19.16	33.58	21.22	3.39	214.5
1892‡	180,550	16.71	32.21	18.00	2.57	197.7
1893	183,900	15.85	32.65	19.72	3.56	220.4
1894	187,250	16.70	32.01	14.57	1.93	161.9
1895	190,600	16.41	31.28	17.41	3.01	206.6
1896	194,100	17.52	32.00	16.88	2.98	185.7
1897	197,600	16.78	31.63	17.98	1.97	206.0
1898	201,250	17.78	30.56	17.29	3.41	191.1
1899	204,900	17.58	30.61	18.18	3.41	196.0
1900	208,600	17.30	29.75	17.87	3.60	174.1
1901	212,498	17.17	29.03	15.71	2.34	178.0
1902§	213,974	16.36	29.50	14.82	1.56	153.3
1903	215,461	16.56	27.93	14.22	1.48	161.3
1904	216,958	17.00	27.56	15.05	2.01	161.1
1905	218,464	17.26	26.95	14.01	1.69	146.5
1906	219,980	16.16	26.66	15.18	2.46	166.2
1907	221,508	16.67	24.98	13.48	.96	130.1
1908	223,046	16.03	25.46	13.98	1.62	129.7
1909	224,595	15.75	24.18	14.03	1.37	126.6
1910	226,154	17.12	23.79	12.40	.76	126.3
1911	227,634	16.61	22.94	13.40	1.41	130.0
1912	229,294	16.36	22.59	13.59	.92	109.0

N.B.—The above figures, prior to the year 1890, are those supplied by Mr. J. T. Biggs to the Royal Commission on Vaccination, and are taken from the Commission's Fourth Report.

* All figures after 1891 refer to extended Borough.

† This is the Population of the extended Borough. The figures in the other columns for same year refer to the old Borough.

‡ The figures for the nine years, 1892—1900, have been revised on the basis of the 1901 Census.

§ The figures for the years, 1902—1910, have been revised on the basis of the 1911 Census.

TABLE 10.

Number of Deaths from certain specified causes in 1912 and previous years.

	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
Zymotic Diseases (except Diarrhoea) ...	297	222	205	177	171	291	146	250	212	118	166	206
Diarrhoea	224	137	133	289	211	258	73	120	106	70	167	24
Enteritis	78	42	52	35	32	25	58	63	29	27	52	21
Cancer	161	171	192	213	180	168	199	214	195	200	236	226
Phthisis	271	272	266	353	288	339	275	287	290	281	288	281
Apoplexy and Paralysis ...	182	207	179	201	165	185	150	169	170	170	129	168
Convulsions	159	120	117	107	89	98	85	103	83	72	59	60
Heart Disease	290	343	322	301	313	322	369	312	357	328	344	394
Bronchitis and Pneumonia ...	494	480	421	405	397	422	461	422	535	389	374	509
Premature Birth	130	151	154	111	147	156	133	113	106	125	109	115
Atrophy and Debility	204	191	168	187	173	160	119	121	132	151	122	99
Old Age	198	214	218	240	247	207	242	205	214	213	216	193
Violence	110	110	88	87	84	96	85	88	86	90	88	115
Ill-defined and not specified causes ...	42	53	45	49	48	85	31	61	40	40	60	34

TABLE 11.
Showing the Number of Inhabited Houses, Marriages, Births, Deaths, Zymotic Deaths, and Deaths in Public Institutions.

Year. (1)	No. of Inhabited Houses. (2)	Marriages. (3)	Registered Births. (4)	Corrected Number of Deaths.			Deaths in Public Institutions. (9)	Deaths from Seven principal Zymotic Diseases. (10)
				Total all Ages. (5)	Under One Year. (6)	Under Five Years. (7)	Over 60 Years. (8)	
1895	39,438	1564	5962	3320	1232	1611	774	573
1896	40,349	1701	6212	3277	1154	1624	689	580
1897	41,519	1658	6252	3553	1288	1758	746	645
1898	44,472	1789	6152	3480	1183	1703	773	687
1899	44,585	1801	6273	3727	1230	1707	897	699
1900	44,884	1805	6207	3729	1083	1627	863	751
1901	45,547	1825	6169	3338	1098	1435	827	499
1902	47,712	1752	6313	3172	981	1303	828	334
1903	48,348	1785	6018	3065	971	1279	954	320
1904	49,043	1845	5981	3266	964	1255	897	438
1905	49,348	1886	5888	3062	863	1148	897	370
1906	49,492	1778	5865	3341	975	1397	871	543
1907	48,825	1847	5534	2988	720	989	927	213
1908	49,174	1788	5680	3119	737	1109	952	363
1909	50,070	1769	5431	3153	688	1006	1073	308
1910	50,898	1936	5380	2806	680	890	897	172
1911	51,481	1891	5222	3051	679	965	1035	322
1912	52,373	1876	5182	3118	565	846	1080	212

NOTE.—In 1891 (Census year) the Borough was extended.
 No. of Inhabited Houses of old Borough was 29,288; of new Borough, 35,795.

TABLE 12.
Showing the Annual Death-rates of Children, and proportion of Deaths in Public Institutions
in a Thousand Deaths, for the past sixteen years.

Year.	Deaths of Children under one year per 1000 Births, Infant Death-rate.	Deaths of Children under one year of age per 1000 of Total Deaths.	Deaths of Children under five years of age per 1000 of Total Deaths.	Deaths of Persons over sixty per 1000 of Total Deaths.	Deaths in Public Institutions per 1000 of Total Deaths.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1897	206	362	494	209	95
1898	191	341	489	222	116
1899	196	330	458	237	145
1900	174	290	436	231	156
1901	178	328	429	247	165
1902	153	327	410	261	145
1903	161	323	426	311	194
1904	161	298	384	274	184
905	146	281	374	292	223
1906	166	296	418	260	199
1907	130	240	330	310	220
1908	129	236	355	305	162
1909	126	218	319	340	192
1910	126	242	347	319	189
1911	130	222	316	339	191
1912	109	181	271	346	192

TABLE 13.
Rates of Mortality of Children under one year of age from the chief Infantile Diseases,
per 1000 Births.

DISEASE.	1907		1908		1909		1910		1911		1912	
	Total Deaths.	Rate per 1000 Births.	Total Deaths.	Rate per 1000 Births.	Total Deaths.	Rate per 1000 Births.	Total Deaths.	Rate per 1000 Births.	Total Deaths.	Rate per 1000 Births.	Total Deaths.	Rate per 1000 Births.
From all causes ...	720	130.1	737	120.7	688	126.6	680	126.3	679	130.0	565	109.0
Atrophy and Debility ...	112	20.4	113	19.8	117	21.5	147	27.3	111	21.2	93	17.9
Diarrhoea ...	66	12.0	103	18.1	91	16.7	58	10.7	146	27.9	21	4.0
Convulsions ...	72	13.1	86	15.1	70	12.8	63	11.7	52	9.9	43	8.2
Lung Diseases ...	125	22.8	88	15.4	91	16.7	103	19.1	66	12.6	107	20.6
Premature Birth ...	133	24.2	113	19.8	106	19.5	125	23.2	109	20.8	115	22.1
Tubercular Diseases ...	36	6.5	31	5.4	22	4.0	24	4.4	21	4.0	22	4.2
Measles ...	12	2.1	34	5.9	23	4.2	3	.5	19	3.6	26	5.0
Whooping Cough ...	9	1.6	19	3.3	26	4.7	32	5.9	19	3.6	20	3.8

TABLE 14.

Total Deaths, Death-rate, and Percentage of Deaths, from the eight principal groups of Diseases.

DISEASE.	1909			1910			1911			1912		
	Total Deaths.	Rate per 1000 Living.*	Relative Percentage of Total Deaths.	Total Deaths.	Rate per 1000 Living.*	Relative Percentage of Total Deaths.	Total Deaths.	Rate per 1000 Living.	Relative Percentage of Total Deaths.	Total Deaths.	Rate per 1000 Living.	Relative Percentage of Total Deaths.
Zymotic ...	352	1.4	11.1	208	.83	7.4	367	1.6	12.0	254	1.1	8.1
Parasitic ...	0	.00	.00	0	.00	.00	0	.00	.00	0	.00	.00
Dietetic ...	8	0.3	.2	6	.02	.2	7	.03	.2	8	.03	.25
Constitutional ...	647	2.6	20.3	613	2.4	21.8	654	2.8	21.4	656	2.8	21.0
Local ...	1544	6.3	48.9	1341	5.4	47.7	1412	6.2	46.2	1609	7.0	51.6
Developmental ...	476	1.9	15.0	508	2.0	18.1	463	2.0	15.1	441	1.9	14.1
Violence ...	86	.3	2.7	90	.3	3.2	88	.3	2.8	115	.50	3.6
Ill-defined ...	40	.1	1.2	40	.1	1.4	60	.2	1.9	31	.14	1.0

* Calculated on the unrevised population.

TABLE 15.

**Occupations of Persons aged Ten Years and upwards in
Leicester. CENSUS 1901.**

MALES.	Number of Persons Engaged.
Commercial or Clerks	2020
Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messengers ...	6684
Agriculture, on Farms, Woods and Gardens ...	895
Engineering and Machine Making	2893
Cycles, Coaches and other Vehicles	661
Building and Works of Construction	7006
Wood, Furniture, Fittings and Decorations ...	1441
Brick, Cement, Pottery and Glass	253
Paper, Prints, Books and Stationery	1603
Hosiery Manufacture	3282
Other Textile Manufactures	781
Tailors	1129
Boot, Shoe, Slipper, Patten and Clog-makers ...	17770
Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging	5187
All other Occupations	14374
Total Occupied	65979
Retired or Unoccupied	10270
Total, Occupied or Unoccupied	76249

N.B.—Figures for 1911 Census not yet available.

TABLE 16.

**Occupations of Persons aged Ten Years and upwards
in Leicester. CENSUS 1901.**

FEMALES.	No. of Persons Engaged.		
	Unmarried.	Married or Widowed.	Total.
Midwives, Nurses, etc.	209	230	439
Teaching	989	36	1025
Art, Music, Drama, etc.	203	73	276
Domestic Service, Indoor	4535	364	4899
Charwomen, Laundry, etc.	519	1102	1621
Commercial, Clerks, etc.	491	8	499
Conveyance of Men, Goods & Messengers	301	8	309
Chemicals, Oil, Soap, etc.	287	103	390
Paper, Prints, Books and Stationery	1041	200	1241
Textile Fabrics, Hosiery	6522	2585	9107
Other Textile Manufactures	1245	812	2057
Dealers in Textiles, Drapers, etc.	469	96	565
DRESS:—			
Tailors	1102	362	1464
Milliners and Dressmakers	1975	619	2594
Shirt Makers, Seamstresses,	294	140	434
Boot, Shoe, Slipper, Patten, Clog Makers	5924	2867	8791
Other Workers	979	392	1371
Food, Tobacco, Drink, and Lodging	1953	1327	3280
All other Occupations	661	412	1073
Total Occupied	29699	11736	41435
Retired or Unoccupied	12833	34923	47756
Total, Occupied and Unoccupied (10 years old and upwards)	42532	46659	89191

N.B.—Figures for 1911 Census not yet available.

TABLE 17.*

Number of Persons living at different Age Periods in Borough of Leicester.

	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	Under 5 years.	5	10	15	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90
Census, 1891	...	174,624	4,780	21,749	20,331	19,574	18,818	32,212	23,812	17,013	10,976	6,560	3,003	544
Census, 1901	...	211,579	5,273	24,266	21,873	21,431	22,224	41,519	30,405	22,400	14,586	8,377	3,680	773
Census, 1911	...	227,222	4,674	22,833	22,343	22,002	21,946	40,867	35,460	26,619	18,273	11,112	4,731	990

Proportion of Persons living at different Age Periods in Borough of Leicester.

(expressed as percentage of total population).

	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	Under 5 years.	5	10	15	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90
Census, 1891	...	100.0	2.7	12.4	11.6	11.2	10.8	18.4	13.7	9.7	6.3	1.7	.31	.02
Census, 1901	...	100.0	2.5	11.4	10.3	10.1	10.5	19.6	14.3	10.6	6.8	1.7	.36	.02
Census, 1911	...	100.0	2.0	10.0	9.8	9.6	9.6	17.9	15.6	11.7	8.0	2.0	.44	.02

* Abstracted from the Census Returns.

TABLE 18.

Showing Number of Empties in Leicester (supplied by Mr. W. Earp, Chief Assistant Overseer).

Date.	Houses.	Cottages.	Warehouses.	Workshops, &c.	Offices.	Total.
July 1, 1908	839	2,279	61	76	78	3,333
January 1, 1909	700	2,147	65	49	72	3,033
July 1,	798	1,993	76	76	78	3,021
January 4, 1910	715	1,849	80	67	70	2,781
July 1,	728	1,536	76	111	64	2,515
January 3, 1911	650	1,325	54	67	68	2,174
July 3,	579	1,172	60	90	89	1,990
January 2, 1912	505	898	48	55	69	1,575
July 2,	447	810	60	78	84	1,479
January 1, 1913	353	521	43	70	57	1,044

TABLE 19.

**Showing mean Weekly Temperature of Earth at Depth
of 1-ft. and 4-ft. for the year 1912.**

Week ending.					1 foot.	4 feet.	Number of Deaths per week from Diarrhœa.
May	11	...	...	...	54·0	49·5	...
"	18	...	...	...	53·5	51·0	...
"	25	...	...	...	53·2	51·7	...
June	1	...	...	...	56·5	52·2	...
"	8	...	...	...	55·0	53·0	...
"	15	...	...	...	56·5	53·5	...
"	22	...	...	...	58·2	54·2	...
"	29	...	...	...	60·0	56·2	...
July	6	...	...	...	58·5	56·5	1
"	13	...	...	...	61·0	56·7	...
"	20	...	...	...	63·7	58·5	2
"	27	...	...	...	61·2	59·0	3
Aug.	3	...	...	...	59·2	58·7	...
"	10	...	...	...	59·0	58·0	...
"	17	...	...	...	57·7	57·5	3
"	24	...	...	...	57·0	57·2	2
"	31	...	...	...	57·0	57·0	1
Sept.	7	...	...	...	57·0	57·0	2
"	14	...	...	...	54·0	55·7	...
"	21	...	...	...	55·2	55·0	...
"	28	...	...	...	52·7	54·7	...
Oct.	5	...	...	...	51·2	54·2	2
"	12	...	...	...	49·0	52·2	...
"	19	...	...	...	49·2	51·5	...
"	26	...	...	...	46·0	50·5	...

TABLE 20.

**Monthly Rainfall and Temperature during 1912 as
recorded at the Borough Asylum.**

Figures supplied by DR. J. F. DIXON.

MONTH.	Rainfall in Inches.			Mean Temperature Fahr.
January	3	05		36.70
February	1	34		40.72
March	3	23		44.71
April		19		46.9
May	2	65		53.40
June	3	90		56.78
July	4	97		60.95
August	6	17		54.95
September	1	20		51.6
October	2	46		46.2
November	2	07		42.2
December	3	84		42.9
Total Rainfall in 1912				35.07

TABLE 21.

**List of Registered Midwives practising in Leicester:
(January, 1913.)**

Name.	Registered No.	Address.
BECK, ANN	3,394 ...	9, Spinney Hill Road.
† BLYTH, ELIZA	2,760 ...	19, Baggrave Street.
BRANT, ELIZABETH ..	9,818 ...	41, Dashwood Road.
*BUCKLAR, A. A.	25,486 ...	87, Laurel Road.
CHAMBERLAIN, ELIZABETH	374 ...	31, Upper Charles Street.
CHAMBERS, PRISCILLA ...	2,906 ..	29, Upper Charles Street.
‡ COLEMAN, BEATRICE M.	... ..	16, Westbourne Street.
†* FISHER, ROSETTA	30,582 ...	30, Friars Causeway.
FREER, MARY ANN ..	406 ...	52, Marjorie Street.
GAWTHORNE, FANNY ...	30,974 ...	348, Aylestone Road.
HOWSAM, MIRIAM	5,223 ...	90, Sylvan Street.
† HOWE, ALICE ELIZABETH	4,095 ..	6, Princess Road.
† HEPPLEWHITE, EDITH MARY	3,865 ...	144, Narborough Road.
†* HILL, MATILDA	28,009 ...	37, Denmark Road.
† HUTLEY, MARIA	14,562 ...	16, Glenfield Road.
†* HARRATT, LIZZIE ANNIE	23,568 ...	27, Ross's Walk.
* HUTCHINS, ADA	33,774 ...	7, Equity Road.
LAPPAGE, MARY JANE ...	7,772 ...	21, Dunton Street.
MONK, ELIZABETH	16,723 ...	35, Guthlaxton Street.
MORRIS, ELIZABETH ...	799 ...	302, Humberstone Road.
†* NOON, L. A.	30,688 ..	1, Spence Street.
POULTON, EMMA	1,258 ...	11, Woodhouse Street.
RUSSON, EMMA	6,585 ...	15, Moore's Road.
SHELLEY, MARGARET ...	57 ...	35, Stanley Street.
* SIMISTER, E. E. KEMSEY	28,446 ...	98, St. Savionr's Road.
SEARE, MARIE A.	11,811 ...	42, Justice Street.
WESTON, ADELAIDE ...	689 ...	105, Grasmere Street.
WOODWARD, CHARLOTTE	1,039 ...	180, Grasmere Street.
WALKER, EMMA	4,330 ...	11, Abbey Park Road.
TOTAL	29.	

* Holds Certificate of Central Midwives' Board.

† Holds Certificate of London Obstetrical Society.

‡ Trained at Maternity Hospital, Causeway Lane.

TABLE 22.

Showing the number of Deaths from Zymotic Diseases in the Fourteen Years, 1899-1912.

DISEASE	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
Small Pox ...	0	0	0	5	21	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Measles ...	31	49	17	73	74	32	80	80	60	167	109	13	71	96
Scarlet Fever ...	42	28	6	11	15	4	36	52	44	29	23	15	9	13
Diphtheria ...	222	316	155	29	28	6	11	27	17	9	14	11	21	21
Whooping Cough ...	84	46	77	67	86	89	50	112	14	30	51	53	43	50
Enteric Fever ...	28	26	20	12	13	14	9	14	5	8	5	10	11	7
Diarrhoea ...	292	286	224	137	133	289	211	258	73	120	106	70	167	23
Erysipelas ...	13	5	5	6	9	6	3	2	4	5	6	3	5	5
Influenza ...	6	41	13	14	6	17	2	0	17	15	19	13	10	15
Puerperal Fever ...	6	8	4	5	3	5	7	4	2	2	4	3	7	4
Totals ...	724	805	521	359	338	466	382	549	236	385	337	191	344	234

TABLE 23.
Showing the number of Notification Certificates for the Principal Zymotic Diseases for the
Fourteen Years, 1899-1912.

DISEASE.	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
Small Pox ...	0	0	4	9	406	321	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever ...	1247	839	758	826	533	554	1117	2301	1710	1206	1768	1013	1309	1298
Diphtheria ...	892	1452	1034	320	211	97	173	315	178	123	140	114	246	220
Enteric Fever ...	162	117	126	81	58	64	68	67	47	43	36	36	47	56
Erysipelas ...	341	306	181	225	214	239	253	158	166	162	196	156	143	170
Interperal Fever ..	18	26	12	15	11	16	20	10	10	12	8	13	19	10
Phthisis ...	...	...	...	...	156	182	225	215	212	197	499	354	514	827*
TOTALS ...	2660	2740	2115	1476	1389	1473	1861	3067	2323	1743	2647	1686	2278	2581

NOTE.—Prior to the year 1900 a Local Notification Act was in force, under which first cases only in a house were notifiable. The figures, therefore, prior to that year, refer to infected "houses," not "persons."

* 424 of these were private cases, 226 from Hospitals, 154 Poor Law, 3 from Schools, and 20 from Tuberculosis Dispensary not otherwise notified. Compulsory notification came into force on January 1st, 1912.

TABLE 24.
Showing Births, Vaccinations, and Smallpox in
Leicester, 1838-1912.

Year.	Births.	Vaccina- tions Registd. Public and Pvt.	Small- pox Deaths.	Small- pox Cases	Year.	Births.	Vaccina- tions Registd. Public and Pvt.	Exemp- tions Granted	Small- pox Deaths.	Small- pox Cases.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1838	1815	Not known	11	...	1875	4270	3527	...	1	1+
1839	2024	...	50	...	1876	4781	3426	...	...	...
1840	1967	...	56	...	1877	4753	3653	...	6	12
1841	1972	...	31	...	1878	4779	3372	...	1	8
1842	1942	...	...	...	1879	4697	3116	...	...	...
1843	2035	...	...	...	1880	4860	2886	...	...	1
1844	2087	...	9	...	1881	4712	3417	...	2	6
1845	2197	...	164	...	1882	4857	3106	...	5	29
1846	2213	...	12	...	1883	4825	1958	...	3	12
1847	2005	...	1	...	1884	4851	1763	...	...	6+
1848	2003	...	31	...	1885	4683	1842	...	...	8
1849	2171	1613	66	...	1886	4863	1122	...	...	1
1850	2239	1240	5	...	1887	4695	471	...	...	10+
1851	2437	1292	2	...	1888	4814	314	...	...	22+
1852	2387	1637	52	...	1889	4796	172	...	...	...
1853	2283	1843	11	...	1890	4699	131	...	...	...
1854	2467	2275	...	...	1891	4790	92	...	...	...
1855	2301	1771	...	...	1892	5816	133	...	6	38
1856	2402	1771	1	...	1893	6006	249	...	15	...
1857	2441	1880	17	...	1894	5995	133	...	...	8
1858	2276	2026	53	...	1895	5962	75	...	...	4
1859	2518	1447	3	...	1896	6212	86	...	...	...
1860	2567	1766	2	...	1897	6252	81	...	...	...
1861	2540	1614	1	...	1898	6152	92	...	...	...
1862	2723	1388	...	...	1899	6273	156	167	...	...
1863	2937	1608	5	...	1900	6207	343	598	...	...
1864	3114	1916	104	...	1901	6169	357	500	...	4
1865	3226	1183	10	...	1902	6313	1237	1500	5	18
1866	3412	1641	3	...	1903	6018	2487	1029	21	106
1867	3496	1544	2	...	1904	5981	1232	1044	4	307*
1868	3588	3379	1	...	1905	5888	987	1112	...	5
1869	3760	3560	...	...	1906	5865	1073	1080	...	1
1870	3799	3103	...	...	1907	5534	1093	1256	...	...
1871	3982	3230	12	Not known	1908	5680	659	2401	...	...
1872	4162	4456	346	..	1909	5431	660	2367	...	...
1873	4447	3692	2	..	1910	5380	564	2335	...	...
1874	4374	3764	...	..	1911	5222	475	2964	...	...
					1912	5182	447	3173	...	...

The figures in this Table prior to the year 1890 are taken from the Fourth Report of the Royal Commission on Vaccination, App. 3, Tables, 5, 6 and 51. They were prepared and handed to the Royal Commission by Mr. J. T. Biggs.

In 1863-64, owing to the Smallpox epidemic which prevailed, there were 4,320 additional public vaccinations performed by the Medical Officers to the Guardians. These were chiefly vaccinations of children omitted in previous years. They are not included in the figures for the two years in question.

* These are the revised figures for the 12 months ending Dec. 31st, 1904. In the corresponding Table appearing in the Report for 1911 the figure is given as 321. The latter is the correct figure for the epidemic of 1903-1904, which begins in December, 1903.

+ These figures have been corrected (for 1912 report) after reference to original reports.

TABLE 25.
Scarlet Fever Statistics.

Year.	Actual Numbers Recorded.			Rates.				
	Deaths	Cases Notified	Cases removed to Hospital	Deaths per 100,000 Pop.	Cases Notified per 50,000 Pop. †	Cases Removed to Hospital per 50,000 Pop.	Per-centage removed to Hospital	Per-centage Fatality
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1878	12	...	51	10.5	...	22.3	...	...
1879	105	...	247	89.9	...	105.5	...	...
1880	119	802	230	99.1	334.1	95.8	28.6	14.8
1881	184	1065	388	149.5	432.9	157.7	36.4	17.2
1882	72	763	460	57.1	302.7	182.5	60.2	9.4
1883	91	797	383	70.3	308.9	148.4	48.0	11.4
1884	63	701	354	47.5	263.5	133.1	50.4	8.9
1885	113	1816	900	82.9	667.6	330.8	49.5	6.2
1886	44	817	439	31.5	291.7	156.7	53.7	5.3
1887	5	272	151	3.5	95.1	52.7	55.5	1.8
1888	4	132	94	2.7	44.8	31.9	71.2	3.0
1889	6	409	327	3.9	136.3	109.0	79.9	1.4
1890	38	516	471	24.6	167.5	152.9	91.2	7.3
1891	17	794	636	9.6	224.2	179.6	80.1	2.1
1892	41	1331	733	22.6	367.6	202.4	55.0	3.0
1893	81	2308	none*	44.0	627.1	none	none	3.5
1894	30	855	413	16.0	228.6	110.4	48.3	3.5
1895	15	723	445	7.8	189.2	116.4	61.5	2.0
1896	48	2110	1008	24.7	543.8	259.7	47.7	2.2
1897	73	1645	1048	36.8	415.4	264.6	63.7	4.4
1898	44	923	699	21.8	229.6	173.8	75.7	4.7
1899	42	1247	866	20.5	305.6	212.2	69.4	3.3
1900	28	839	574	13.3	200.7	137.3	68.4	3.3
1901	6	758	485	2.9	178.7	114.3	63.9	.7
1902	11	826	579	5.1†	192.9†	135.2†	70.0	1.3
1903	15	533	130*	6.9	123.9	30.2	24.3	2.8
1904	4	554	239*	1.8	128.2	55.3	43.1	.7
1905	36	1117	739	16.5	256.1	169.4	66.1	3.2
1906	52	2301	1471	23.7	525.3	335.8	63.9	2.2
1907	44	1710	1196	19.9	386.8	270.5	69.9	2.5
1908	29	1206	869	13.0	270.4	194.8	72.0	2.4
1909	23	1768	1166	10.2	394.6	260.2	65.9	1.3
1910	15	1013	739	6.6	224.1	163.4	72.9	1.4
1911	9	1309	908	3.9	287.5	200.0	69.3	.7
1912	14	1298	801	6.1	283.0	171.6	61.7	1.0

Prior to the year 1900 a Local Notification Act was in force, under which first cases only in a house were notifiable. Allowance must be made for this in comparing with recent years.

* Smallpox Years. Hospital required during part of year for Smallpox.

† The rates for the years 1902-10 have been recalculated on population revised in the light of the 1911 Census.

‡ A diagram illustrating the figures in column 6 was given in the Annual Report for 1909.

TABLE 26.

Leicester. Scarlet Fever.—“Return” Case Statistics.

YEAR.	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
Total Cases Notified	2,301	1,710	1,206	1,768	1,013	1,309	1,298
Number of Patients Discharged from Hospital	1,385	1,209	851	1,165	778	855	824
Average Days Stay	42.8	47.1	48.1	37.9	38.6	30.8	36.9
Number of “Infecting” Cases	104	75	57	83	53	47	50
Percentage of “Infecting” Cases	7.5	6.2	6.7	7.1	6.8	5.5	6.0
Number of Deaths in Hospital	37	36	19	17	13	6	10
Case Mortality in Completed Cases	2.6	2.9	2.2	1.43	1.67	.70	1.2

The term “Infecting” Case implies a case which on returning home is followed by one or more further cases in the same house, these cases being known as “Return” Cases.

TABLE 27.

Diphtheria Statistics, Leicester, 1858-1912.

Year. (1)	No. of Deaths. (2)	Deaths per Million Living. (3)	Year.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Notified Cases.	Deaths per Million Population.	No. of cases Removed to Isolation Hospital.
1858	4	61	1880	23	87	192	
1859	10	150	1881	11	63	89	
1860	2	30	1882	5	38	40	
1861	4	58	1883	6	26	46	
1862	2	28	1884	11	84	83	
1863	7	93	1885	14	55	102	
1864	2	26	1886	4	51	29	
1865	3	38	1887	13	81	90	
1866	3	37	1888	13	67	89	
1867	3	36	1889	10	84	66	
1868	10	115	1890	11	75	71	
1869	9	110	1891	14	65	78	
1870	11	118	1892	10	67	55	
1871	7	74	1893	20	139	108	
1872	2	20	1894	12	66	64	
1873	7	69	1895	36	75	188	
1874	8	77	1896	53	170	273	
1875	7	66	1897	73	229	374	
1876	10	92	1898	63	218	313	
1877	9	80	1899	222	892	1083	
1878	5	44	1900	316	1452	1514	
1879	11	94	1901	155	1034	729	592
			1902	29	320	*135	183
			1903	28	211	129	47
			1904	6	97	27	26
			1905	11	173	50	89
			1906	27	315	122	166
			1907	17	178	76	102
			1908	9	123	40	92
			1909	14	140	62	83
			1910	11	114	48	70
			1911	21	246	92	113
			1912	21	220	91	143

N.B.—The local Notification Act came into force in 1879, and from that year the number of Notifications (Diphtheria) received are added. The figures after 1891 refer to the extended Borough of Leicester. Prior to 1900, first cases only were notifiable.

* The rates for the years 1902-10 have been recalculated from the revised population in the light of the 1911 Census.

TABLE 28.
Enteric Fever.—Cases and Deaths in past years.

Year. 1)	Cases Notified. 2)	Deaths. 3)	Cases per 1000 Pop. (4)	Deaths per 1000 Pop. (5)	Cases removed to Hospital. [†] (6)
1885	216	36	1.59	.26	
1886	141	19	1.01	.13	
1887	222	31	1.55	.22	
1888	266	32	1.81	.22	
1889	147	22	.97	.14	
1890	165	24	1.07	.15	
1891	178	29	1.00	.16	
1892	116	17	.64	.09	
1893	392	47	2.13	.25	
1894	215	27	1.15	.14	
1895	248	38	1.30	.20	
1896	283	40	1.46	.21	
1897	215	38	1.08	.19	
1898	237	27	1.18	.13	
1899	162	28	.79	.14	
1900	117	26	.36	.12	
1901	126	20	.59	.09	60
1902*	81	12	.38	.05	54
1903	58	13	.27	.06	24
1904	64	14	.29	.06	37
1905	68	9	.31	.04	43
1906	67	14	.30	.06	58
1907	47	5	.21	.02	35
1908	43	8	.19	.03	29
1909	36	5	.16	.02	19
1910	36	10	.15	.04	26
1911	47	11	.20	.04	23
1912	56	7	.24	.03	39

N.B.—Prior to the year 1900 the figures indicate first cases only in a house.

The rates for the years 1902-10 have been revised in the light of the 1911 census.

* Enteric Fever cases were not treated in the Isolation Hospital until the Groby Road Hospital was opened at the end of 1900.

TABLE 29.
Measles.—Deaths and Rates in past years.

Year.	Deaths.	Rate per 1000 Population.	Quinquennial Average.
1885	52	·38	} ·45
1886	43	·31	
1887	87	·61	
1888	77	·52	
1889	62	·41	
1890	30	·19	} ·44
1891	84	·47	
1892	126	·70	
1893	52	·28	
1894	106	·57	
1895	29	·15	} ·41
1896	120	·62	
1897	12	·06	
1898	211	1·05	
1899	31	·15	
1900	49	·23	} ·23
1901	17	·08	
1902*	73	·34	
1903	74	·34	
1904	32	·14	
1905	53	·23	} ·39
1906	80	·34	
1907	60	·25	
1908	167	·69	
1909	109	·45	
1910	13	·04	
1911	71	·31	
1912	96	·41	

*The rates for the years 1902-10 are calculated upon the unrevised population.

TABLE 30.
Diarrhœa and Enteritis Statistics.

Year.	No. of Diarrhœa Deaths.	No. of Enteritis Deaths.	Diarrhœa <i>plus</i> Enteritis.		Diarrhœa <i>plus</i> Enteritis under 1 year of age.		Mean Temperature 1ft. earth 10 hottest weeks of year.
			Deaths.	Rate per 1000 Pop.	Deaths.	Rate per 1000 Births.	
1885	186	12	198	1.4	174	37.1	
1886	256	15	271	1.9	240	49.3	
1887	247	10	257	1.7	215	45.8	
1888	148	13	161	1.1	123	25.5	
1889	121	15	136	0.9	195	40.6	
1890	218	27	245	1.5	204	43.4	
1891	204	22	226	1.2	194	40.5	
1892	214	22	236	1.3	201	34.5	
1893	399	22	421	2.3	356	59.2	
1894	176	17	193	1.0	160	26.6	
1895	369	50	419	2.2	353	59.2	
1896	272	68	340	1.7	303	48.7	
1897	360	112	472	2.3	391	62.5	59.7
1898	323	86	409	2.0	346	56.2	59.3
1899	292	109	401	1.9	334	53.2	61.3
1900	286	90	376	1.8	331	53.3	59.7
1901	224	78	302	1.4	259	41.9	60.1
1902	137	42	179	0.84	154	24.3	57.6
1903	133	52	185	0.86	156	25.9	57.6
1904	275	35	310	1.43	277	46.3	59.5
1905	211	32	243	1.11	208	35.3	60.2
1906	258	54	312	1.42	266	45.3	59.8
1907	73	58	131	0.59	108	19.5	57.5
1908	120	63	183	0.82	148	26.0	58.6
1909	106	29	135	0.60	115	21.1	57.4
1910	70	27	97	0.43	70	13.0	57.0
1911	167	52	219	0.96	180	34.4	60.5
1912	24	21	45	0.19	34	6.5	57.6

TABLE 31.
Showing Number of Deaths from Tubercular Diseases
in Leicester in past Years.

Year.	Phthisis.*		Other Tuberculous Diseases.		Total Tuberculous Deaths.	
	Deaths.	Rate per 100,000 Population.	Deaths.	Rate per 100,000 Population.	Deaths.	Rate per 100,000 Population.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1892	216	119	124	69	340	188
1893	250	130	140	82	390	212
1894	207	110	104	56	311	166
1895	189	99	141	74	330	173
1896	220	113	128	66	348	179
1897	215	108	128	65	343	173
1898	221	109	137	68	358	177
1899	202	98	129	63	331	161
1900	230	110	144	69	374	179
1901	271	127	80	38	351	165
1902†	272	127	86	40	358	168
1903	266	123	111	51	377	175
1904	353	163	96	44	449	207
1905	288	132	87	40	375	171
1906	339	154	71	32	410	187
1907	275	124	99	44	374	169
1908	287	128	104	46	391	175
1909	290	129	82	36	372	166
1910	281	124	77	34	358	158
1911	288	126	66	28	354	155
1912	284	123	89	38	373	162

* In comparing the Phthisis figures for the years prior to 1901 with the figures for later years, it will be noticed that an apparent increase in the phthisis rate has occurred. It will also be seen, however, that there has been a proportionate decrease in the rate for "other tubercular diseases." The explanation is that in 1901 a different method of classification was adopted whereby a certain number of cases which had hitherto been classified as other tubercular diseases were transferred to the heading of "phthisis." If the total deaths from tuberculous diseases be considered it will be observed that no increase, but, on the other hand, a decrease has taken place in the past decade as compared with the previous one.

† The rates for the years 1902-10 have been revised in the light of the 1911 Census.

TABLE 32.

Age and Sex Distribution of Deaths from Phthisis in 1912.

Age Period.	Males.	Females.	Total.
0 to 5	2	2	4
5 .. 10 ... ..	...	6	6
10 .. 20	12	21	33
20 .. 30	33	40	73
30 .. 40	40	30	70
40 .. 50	37	17	54
50 .. 60	22	8	30
60 .. 70	9	3	12
70 .. 80	1	1	2
Over 80 ... ..	...	...	...
Total	156	128	284

Occupations of Persons Dying from Phthisis in 1912.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
SHOE TRADE:					
Finishers	16	...	Porters	4	...
Clickers	16	...	Laundresses ... ..	...	2
Riveters	5	...	Waimen	3	...
Pressmen	2	..	Domestic Servants ... ..	...	...
Machinists	2	8	Stokers	1	...
Warehousemen	1	...	Hawkers	1	...
Various	12	5	Carpenters	1	...
Total in Shoes	54	13	Yarn Scomers ... ..	...	...
			Printers	2	...
			Various	50	8
			Occupations not stated		
Hosiery Trade*	5	19	(includes Married		
Labourers	18	...	Women, Widows,		
Clerks	4	...	Children, and		
Tailoring Trade	7	1	Persons of no		
Shopkeepers	1	...	occupation)	3	85
Mechanics	1	..			
Cigar Hands ... ..	...	...	
Cardboard Box Hands	1	...	Total	156	128

* A large number of *married* women are engaged in the Hosiery Trade, but these are not included, for in the case of deaths of married women and widows, only the husband's occupation is registered.

TABLE 33.
Cancer Statistics for past Twenty-seven Years.

YEAR.	40 to 60 Years.				Over 60 Years.				Cancer Death-rate per 100,000 of Population.		
	Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.				
	Cancer Deaths.	Percentage of Total Deaths.	Cancer Deaths.	Percentage of Total Deaths.	Cancer Deaths.	Percentage of Total Deaths.	Cancer Deaths.	Percentage of Total Deaths.			
1886	8	4.5	19	11.6	9	3.1	20	6.2	19	44	45
1887	7	3.7	23	12.1	19	7.2	24	9.2	29	51	55
1888	11	6.3	23	12.9	7	2.7	16	5.1	21	45	44
1889	13	6.7	25	15.0	16	6.4	19	7.3	32	46	51
1890	10	4.8	25	12.2	12	3.8	23	6.5	23	56	51
1891	8	4.1	34	17.6	8	2.6	20	5.2	19	59	43
1892	14	6.9	28	14.0	18	5.8	22	6.0	38	57	52
1893	9	3.6	43	17.0	17	5.2	39	9.2	28	90	64
1894	11	5.2	34	17.3	13	5.0	29	9.3	28	70	52
1895	14	5.9	38	16.0	12	3.2	35	8.5	29	81	57
1896	18	8.0	39	16.1	14	4.7	23	5.8	33	69	52
1897	19	8.4	55	21.5	28	7.8	36	9.2	51	102	77
1898	24	9.7	31	15.2	23	6.2	29	7.1	50	66	57
1899	20	7.5	35	13.5	39	9.1	35	7.4	62	77	67
1900	25	8.1	41	13.8	24	5.9	33	7.2	57	83	67
1901	26	9.9	46	18.4	24	6.2	48	10.8	54	107	75
1902	21	8.0	51	19.9	39	9.8	43	9.9	63	108	79
1903	31	12.4	47	20.1	29	7.6	62	13.9	70	122	89
1904	35	12.2	43	16.4	51	11.3	63	12.4	94	119	98
1905	24	9.6	52	20.7	45	10.7	52	10.9	71	109	82
1906	22	7.4	34	15.9	40	9.8	55	11.8	69	99	76
1907	28	10.5	64	23.5	41	8.0	52	11.1	73	126	89
1908	29	9.5	50	20.2	53	12.2	60	11.5	90	124	95
1909	30	9.9	33	12.2	39	8.5	74	11.9	80	115	86
1910	43	15.2	42	16.6	44	10.5	53	11.0	94	106	88
1911	27	10.5	67	25.0	50	10.9	78	13.4	80	156	103
1912	30	9.1	60	21.1	53	10.2	60	10.7	86	140	98

TABLE 34.

CANCER DEATHS, 1912.

Deaths of Males and Females from Cancer, arranged in age periods and according to parts of body affected.

Part of Body affected.			20 to 40 years.		40 to 60 years.		Over 60 years.		Totals.		Both Sexes.
			M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	
Pylorus	...	...	1	...	2	1	5	2	8	3	11
Liver	...	...	...	...	3	6	8	11	11	20	31
Stomach	...	...	...	1	3	8	12	7	15	16	31
Intestines	...	...	2	1	2	7	3	5	7	13	20
Uterus	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	11	...	28	28
Breast	...	...	...	3	...	7	...	5	...	15	15
Rectum	...	...	...	...	1	1	7	6	8	7	15
Lung	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Bladder	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	2	3	4	7
Tongue	...	...	...	...	5	...	4	...	9	...	9
Lip	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	2
Larynx	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	4
Throat	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	1	3
Esophagus	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	1	7	2	9
Kidney	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	2
Pelvis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Pancreas	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	2
Mammæ	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	3	3
Jaw	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	2
Mouth	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	2
Hand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Ear	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Gullet	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
Cervix	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	2
Spleen	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	2
Not Stated	...	...	...	8	1	3	2	1	6	12	18
Totals	...	...	3	17	30	60	53	60	86	137	223

TABLE 35. (L.G.B. Table I.)
Vital Statistics of whole District during 1912 and previous Years. Borough of Leicester.

YEAR. (1)	Population estimated to middle of each year, revised in light of 1911 Census. (2)	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.						
		Un-corrected Number. (3)	Nett. Number. (4)	Rate. (5)	Number. (6)	Rate. (7)	Of Non-residents registered in the District. (8)	Of Residents not registered in the District. (9)	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages. Number. (12)	Rate. (13)		
									Number. (10)	Rate per 1000 Nett Births. (11)				
1907	221,508	5534	24.98	2752		109	345	720	130.1	2988	13.48			
1908	223,046	5680	25.46	2852		91	358	737	129.7	3119	13.98			
1909	224,595	5431	24.18	2895		87	345	688	126.6	3153	14.03			
1910	226,154	5380	23.79	2601		73	278	680	126.3	2806	12.40			
1911	227,634	5222	22.94	2799	12.29	110	362	679	130.0	3051	13.40			
1912	229,294	5112	22.59	2826	12.32	102	393	565	109.0	3118	13.59			
Total population at all ages		229,294	Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water)							...	8,582
Number of inhabited houses		52,373							
Average number of persons per house		4.41							

NOTE.—This Table has been filled in in accordance with the instructions given on the form supplied by the Local Government Board. The population and rates for the years prior to 1911 have been revised in the light of the 1911 Census.

TABLE 36. (L.G.B. Table IV.)

Borough of Leicester.

INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1912.

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under
1 Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 1 Month	1-3 Months	3-6 Months	6-9 Months	9-12 Months	Total Deaths Under 1 Year
All Causes Certified.	133	20	36	27	216	90	107	71	81	565
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	9	11	26
Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Whooping-cough ... ..	...	...	...	1	1	...	4	7	8	20
Diphtheria and Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	4
Abdominal Tuberculosis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	1	7
Other Tuberculous Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	3	11
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	6
Convulsions	4	...	3	3	10	7	14	9	3	43
Laryngitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis ... ..	...	1	7	...	8	13	13	7	13	54
Pneumonia (all forms) ... ..	...	...	2	...	2	6	10	18	17	53
Diarrhoea ... ..	...	...	1	...	1	7	6	5	2	21
Enteritis ... ..	...	...	1	...	1	4	4	1	3	13
Gastritis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	1	5
Syphilis ... ..	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	3
Rickets ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Suffocation (overlying)	2	...	...	2	1	3	4	...	...	11
Injury at Birth	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Atelectasis	5	3	...	...	8	...	...	...	1	9
Congenital Malformations	6	...	...	3	9	1	2	...	...	12
Premature Birth,	83	9	7	1	103	10	1	...	1	115
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	22	2	12	10	46	24	16	4	3	93
Other Causes	10	1	3	2	19	12	11	4	9	55

Nett Births in the Year (legitimate, 4,915.
(illegitimate, 267.

565

Nett Deaths in the Year of (legitimate infants, 533.
(illegitimate infants, 32.

MORTALITY TABLE.

CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS IN 1912
ACCORDING TO CAUSE.

DEATHS—continued.

	0 to 1		1 to 5		Under 5		5 to 20		20 to 40		40 to 60		60 to 80		80 and upwards		(Over 5)		All Ages		Total.
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Tapes Mesenterica, Tub. Peritonitis and Tub. Enteritis	4	3	3	1	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis and Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1	1	1	1	2	2	12	27	73	71	59	24	10	4	...	...	154	126	156	128	15
Hydrocephalus and Tubercular Meningitis	1	3	11	7	12	10	3	7	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	9	17	19	36
Other forms of Tuberculosis	4	5	5	1	9	6	4	5	3	1	3	2	3	1	1	...	14	9	23	15	38
Scrofula	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anæmia, Chlorosis, Leucocythæmia	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	3	1	5	2	...	...	9	4	10	5	15
Diabetes	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	6	3	3	4	...	...	12	9	12	9	21
Other Constitutional Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	1	3	1	3	4
CLASS V.	11	12	23	13	34	25	23	46	84	96	105	93	74	65	4	7	290	307	324	332	656
LOCAL DISEASES.																					
1.—Diseases of Nervous System.																					
Inflammation of Brain or Membranes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apoplexy, Softening of Brain, Paralysis	4	2	1	1	5	3	3	5	3	1	3	...	1	2	...	...	10	8	15	11	26
Insanity, General Paralysis of Insane	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	3	2	16	29	53	49	4	10	76	91	77	91	168
Chorea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	11	1	4	2	...	...	17	4	17	4	21
Epilepsy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	2	5	2	5	7
Convulsions	26	17	8	8	34	25	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	35	25	60
Laryngismus Stridulus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disease of Spinal Cord, Paraplegia, Paralysis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agitatus	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	7	4	5	12	1	...	13	18	13	20	33
Other Diseases of Nervous System	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	1	1	...	...	...	5	3	5	3	8
2.—Diseases of Organs of Circulation.																					
Pericarditis and Endocarditis	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	3	2	1	3	1	...	2	...	...	5	7	6	7	13
Heart Disease	16	3	1	2	17	5	11	13	18	23	49	65	80	91	11	11	169	203	186	208	394
Aneurism	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	3
Embolism, Thrombosis	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	3	1	5	4	2	1	11	9	12	9	21
Other Diseases of Blood Vessels	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	2	3	2	3	5

DEATHS—continued.

	0 to 1		1 to 5		Under 5		5 to 20		20 to 40		40 to 60		60 to 80		80 and upwards		Over 5		All Ages		Total.
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
(b) OF PARTURITION.																					
Abortion, Miscarriage	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2
Puerperal Convulsions
Placenta Previa, Flooding
Other Accidents of Childbirth ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	10	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	14	...	14
7.—Diseases of Integumentary System.																					
Phlegmon	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2
Ulcer, Carbuncle	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	2	2	2	5	2	...	...	12	7	12	8	20
Other Diseases of Skin, &c.	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	2	5
8.—Diseases of Bones and Joints.																					
Caries and Necrosis	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	2
Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis	1	2	1	2	...	...	2	4	2	4	6
Other Diseases of Bones and Joints	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2
9.—Diseases of Organs of Special Sense.																					
Ear, Eye, Nose	1	...	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	2	4	6
10.—Diseases of Lymphatic System, &c.																					
Lymphatics and Spleen	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	3	2	5
Bronchocoele, Addison's Disease	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Quinsy
	124	91	54	48	178	139	41	43	74	80	188	169	301	308	37	51	641	651	819	790	1609

CLASS VI.

DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.

Premature Birth	59	56	.....	59	56	.....	59	56	.....	115
Atelectasis	2	7	.....	2	7	.....	2	7	.....	9
Congenital Malformations	5	7	.....	5	7	.....	5	7	.....	12
Teething	7	5	.....	8	5	.....	8	5	.....	13
Atrophy, Inanition, Debility	52	41	3	2	55	43	1	.....	.....	99
Old Age .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	59	42	80
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	114	80	114	194
	125	116	4	2	129	118	1	.....	.....	442

CLASS VII.

DEATHS FROM VIOLENCE.

1. Accident or Negligence.

Fracture and Contusions .. ..	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	2	.....	10	.....	7	1	2	.....	23	1	24	1	25
Gunshot Wounds .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cut, Stab .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burns and Scalds .. ..	.....	1	3	3	3	4	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	5	3	9	12
Poison .. ..	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	2	3	5
Drowning .. ..	.....	.....	2	1	2	1	5	.....	.....	2	1	4	.....	.....	.....	11	1	13	3	15
Suffocation	6	5	1	2	7	7	2	1	2	1	4	2	11	9	20
Otherwise

2. Homicide.

Manslaughter
Murder

3. Suicide.

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6	6	8	7	14	13	10	1	13	10	22	9	16	5	2	63	25	77	38	115

DEATHS—continued.

CLASS VIII.

DEATHS FROM ILL-DEFINED AND NOT SPECIFIED CAUSES.

(e.g., Dropsy, Abscess, Tumour, Hæmorrhage, Mortification, Death from Natural Causes, &c.)

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Class	0 to 1		1 to 5		Under 5		5 to 20		20 to 40		40 to 60		60 to 80		80 and upwards.		Over 5		All Ages.		Total.
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
I.—Zymotic Diseases	34	39	57	64	91	103	7	19	6	10	5	3	3	3	2	2	23	37	114	140	254
II.—Parasitic Diseases																					
III.—Dietic Diseases																					
IV.—Constitutional Diseases	11	12	23	13	34	25	23	46	84	96	105	93	74	95	4	7	290	307	324	332	656
V.—Local Diseases	124	91	54	48	178	139	41	43	74	80	188	169	301	308	37	51	641	651	819	700	1609
VI.—Developmental Diseases	125	116	4	2	129	118		1					38	59	42	55	80	115	209	233	442
VII.—Violent Deaths	6	6	8	7	14	13	10	1	13	10	22	9	16	5	2		63	25	77	38	115
VIII.—Ill-defined, &c.	1		1		2		2	1	5	4	5	8	1	4	1	1	14	18	16	18	34
Total	301	264	147	134	448	398	83	112	182	201	320	284	433	444	88	115	1115	1157	1563	1555	3118

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BOROUGH OF LEICESTER

& ENVIRONS

JOHNSON WYKES & CO LITHOS LEICESTER

Borough Boundary
Parish Boundaries
Churches & Chapels
Schools



